





## Iran, Iraq Report Battles Raging on Two Fronts, Causing Heavy Losses

By John Kifner

**Nicosia, Cyprus** — Fighting continued along two fronts in the Gulf War on Thursday, with both Iran and Iraq claiming they were inflicting heavy losses on the other.

Iran, which opened a second front in the central region about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad on Wednesday, asserted that its regular army troops had withstood a half-dozen Iraqi counterattacks and taken two more hilltops.

The Iranians claimed Wednesday to have recaptured a border post and a chain of strategic heights the Iraqis had held there since the beginning of the war in 1980.

But the Iraqi news agency quoted the Iraqi Second Army Corps commander, General Abdul Sattar Ahmed al-Masri, as reporting that the Iranian attack was "repulsed and crushed, with thousands of the enemy killed."

On the crucial southern front around the city of Basra, where the Iraqis launched their counteroffensive — code-named Karbala-6 for the Shiite Moslem holy city in Iraq — both sides reported heavy combat, according to official communiqués from both Baghdad and Tehran.

Iran claimed its Revolutionary Guards and youthful Basji volunteers were besieging the island of Bavar in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway near the silted-up port of Basra.

The Iraqi news agency quoted a field commander in the area as declaring that "dams of fire created by Iraqi artillery, rocket launchers, mortars and helicopter missiles annihilated thousands of enemy troops throughout the night."

In Tehran, the state television showed a Revolutionary Guard commander at the battlefield, describing the Iranian offensive with the aid of a map and claiming that the advance had penetrated to within six to eight miles (10 to 13 kilometers) of Basra.

The aim of the offensive, he said, was to remove Iraqi firing positions near the Iranian port of Khorramshahr on the other side of the Shatt-al-Arab, and to "push our own fire bases forward, closer to Basra to bring its vital facilities and ports under our fire."

"We hope to continue these attacks so that this chain of operations will lead to a faithful operation to defeat the Iraqi enemy," he added.

Iraq continued heavy air raids and missile attacks on Iranian cities, as well as troop concentrations, with Thursday night's communiqué saying the air force had flown 108 combat missions. Surface-to-surface missiles were fired at four western Iranian cities overnight in retaliation for three missile attacks in four days on Baghdad, the Iraqi news agency said.

"The missile and air raids were in revenge for every honest drop of Iraqi blood shed in barbaric Iranian attacks on Baghdad and other

cities," an Iraqi military spokesman declared.

### Thousands Flee Basra

Patrick E. Tyler of The Washington Post reported from Basra: Shells have been raining on Basra, a city of one million people, for nearly a week.

Hundreds of thousands of people have fled to the countryside. The hospital ringed by a white-washed masonry wall is overflowing. Wounded women relatives of the wounded peer over the wall to get a glimpse of the soldiers and civilian casualties awaiting treatment.

The remaining residents of Basra have barricaded themselves behind mounds of sandbags. The balconies of apartment buildings also are stuffed with anything that can stop the shrapnel.

Walls and rooftops have been blown away from dozens of houses and apartment buildings. The Basra Sheraton, which faces the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, has taken a number of direct hits. All of the glass facing the waterway has been blown out and the building facade is scarred by shrapnel.

About 60 residents and staff members are staying in back rooms on the street behind the hotel. The corniche along the Shatt-al-Arab is deserted. Two of the three large freighters at anchor in the waterway have taken artillery hits. They sit partially sunk, most of their superstructure protruding awkwardly from the shallow channel.

On the way into the city, the nearby village of Zubair has become a choked, chaotic refugee camp and rear area headquarters for the Iraqi Army.

"The people come from Basra because of the bombs," said a soldier who drove into the largely deserted capital of southern Iraq on Thursday after five days of fierce fighting.

Helicopter gunships fly low over the dust heading east toward the front from the Iraqi military encampment just outside town.

## COLD: Europe Shivers

(Continued from Page 1)

where she resided. The West Berlin police said the woman, who was wearing only summer clothing, was found near the wall Wednesday evening by passers-by.

In Poland, steel and chemical plants reduced output because of power cuts.

Moscow enjoyed a brief respite from the extreme cold but exceptionally cold weather continued elsewhere in the Soviet Union, which is suffering its harshest January since 1950. The weather has damaged heating and power supply systems in many areas.

An ice hockey match in Sweden had to be canceled when the ice melted, despite the fact that Sweden is suffering its coldest weather for decades. The cold was believed to have caused a malfunction in the indoor rink's freezing equipment.

In the Netherlands, the driver of a train stopped to rescue a wounded swan that had almost frozen to death. The driver thawed the bird in his cabin and handed it over to railway police.

Europe's warmer countries did not escape the chill. Snow fell within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of Lisbon, where it has not snowed for 32 years.

In Spain, 50,000 people were cut off by snow and 51 mountain passes were blocked. In Yugoslavia, five persons died when a bus skidded off an Adriatic coast road. In France, officials declared an emergency in the Mediterranean region around Marseille, which has been paralyzed by snow and where high winds damaged sailing boats in the harbor.

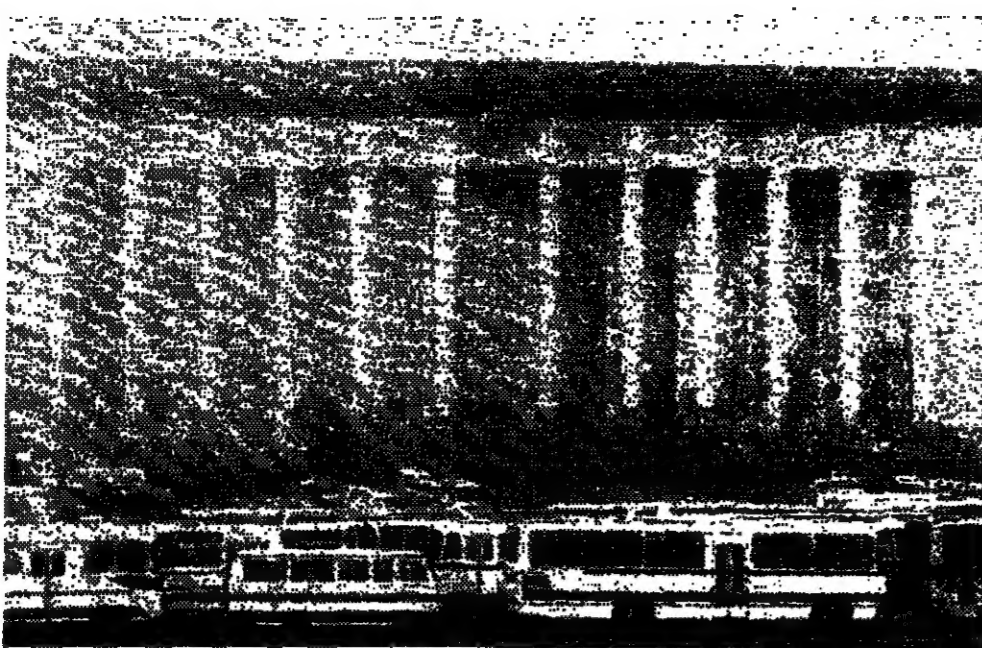
There was no word on the fate of six skiers who disappeared in the Vercors mountains, where fog and high winds hampered search efforts.

In Britain, the police said at least eight more persons, mostly elderly pensioners, died of the bitter cold on Wednesday, bringing the death toll to at least 20.

The chiming mechanism in Parliament's famous Big Ben clock tower had to be faired with a special heater to keep it going. Britain had to import energy from France to meet record demand.

Approximately 1,000 motorists were stranded in a village in northern Britain after a mountain highway was blocked by snowdrifts.

In Bavaria, many schoolchildren unable to get home Wednesday spent the night in schools and village halls. (AP, Reuters)



More than a hundred buses and vans were parked in front of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Thursday. The vehicles were said to have brought top-level officials for a meeting to discuss the student demonstrations and the appropriate government response.

## CHINA: Deng Attack on Writer Called 'Real Setback'

(Continued from Page 1)

over the status of Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Communist Party, who has long been viewed as Mr. Deng's most likely successor.

Mr. Hu has missed several recent public appearances, and the analysts suggested that he might be in political trouble because of the student demonstrations. Diplomats in Beijing have said the same thing.

Mr. Hu and some other leaders have argued that the economic changes were being held back by conservative local party officials and that the power of these officials needed to be reduced to speed economic growth.

It was seminars and articles on the possibility of political change that lay behind the student protests, with the students contending

that the party was not moving quickly enough toward democracy.

Although Mr. Deng insisted in the interview Tuesday that the economic changes would proceed, Miss Goldman suggested that the attacks on Mr. Liu raised new doubts that the economic changes could succeed without changes in the political system.

Mr. Hu and Mr. Liu have long had a personal link. With Mr. Hu serving as the writer's protector, according to Chinese sources. They worked together in the 1950s when Mr. Hu was head of the China Youth League and Mr. Liu worked for a newspaper under his aegis, China Youth Daily.

Mr. Liu has become the most widely read and admired author in

China, Miss Goldman and the officials said. His most famous book was an exposé of corruption among a network of party officials in northeast China entitled, "Between Men and Monsters."

In an extended essay published during a major dispute in 1985, "The Second Kind of Loyalty," Mr. Liu suggested that Chinese should be loyal to their country and society first, not to the party.

Mr. Liu has sought to reject the label of dissident, since it goes against the Confucian tradition of loyalty to the government. Miss Goldman said, but in a meeting last summer in Beijing, he told her that despite all the favorable publicity abroad about China's changes, he worried that "things really haven't changed," she said.

He also invited leaders of South Pacific countries to annual political consultations in Tokyo.

Robert J. O'Neill, director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, said Thursday that Japan was acknowledging it had to play a more important role in the "economic well-being of small Pacific island states."

Addressing a military conference in Singapore, he said all the islands were poor in resources and many were over-populated.

There would be little danger of Soviet penetration of the area if the United States and its friends in the Pacific, particularly Japan, Australia and New Zealand, stepped up efforts to aid the economy, he added.

Mr. Tanura, who was in Thailand on Thursday after holding talks with government leaders in Indonesia and Malaysia, has told his hosts that Japan will help ASEAN countries hit by the fall in the prices of oil, natural gas, rubber, tin, palm oil and other key export commodities.

Japanese officials said they planned to promote ASEAN exports, help small and medium industries with export potential, encourage further Japanese investment, and discuss ways of speeding up the transfer of Japanese technology.

## AFGHAN: Accord Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

by Moscow and Kabul for the withdrawal.

Western experts estimate that there are about 120,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Moscow intervened in December 1979.

Afghan officials said the withdrawal agreement was likely to be contingent on the success of General Najibullah's plan for reconciliation between the government and the guerrillas.

In his speech to the congress, held at the former royal palace in central Kabul, General Najibullah expanded on the national reconciliation proposals he advanced in late December and on New Year's Day.

He announced that Afghan Army officers and soldiers who had left the country while on active service would be pardoned, and said youths returning from abroad would be granted a six-month exemption from military service. Under an amnesty for prisoners

## Japan Moves To Broaden Its Role in The Pacific

By Michael Richardson

**SINGAPORE** — Japan is starting to spell out details of a strategy for promoting economic growth and political stability of non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

Diplomats said Thursday that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had decided to adopt a higher profile in regional affairs.

They said the simultaneous dispatch late last week of Tadashi Kuranari, Japan's foreign minister, on a five-nation Pacific tour, and of Hajime Tanuma, the international trade and industry minister, to three of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was intended to highlight Tokyo's interests in the area.

Japan has been under pressure from regional states and the United States to develop new forms of economic cooperation to help prevent the growth of political radicalism and of Soviet bloc influence.

In a speech in Fiji on Wednesday, Mr. Kuranari said Japan did not want to see tensions introduced into the South Pacific.

Analysts said this was an oblique reference to Soviet efforts to develop a larger presence in the area by offering financially hard-pressed Pacific islands favorable fisheries and trade agreements.

Mr. Kuranari said Japan would expand economic cooperation with the islands and provide "as much assistance as possible to make the region economically more prosperous."

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## Superpower Talks Urged

Mr. Nakasone called Thursday for the United States and the Soviet Union to give up their mutual mistrust and to hold a summit meeting "as soon as possible." The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

Mr. Nakasone made the appeal in a speech at Belgrade University during what was the first visit by a Japanese government head to Yugoslavia, a stop on Mr. Nakasone's weeklong tour of Finland, East Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland.

At a subsequent news conference, he said that once territorial issues between his country and the Soviet Union were resolved, a peace treaty should be signed "on the basis of which lasting and stable relations can unfold."

He said, "We do welcome indications — a reflection of increasing interest the Soviet Union has in Asia and the Pacific region — of Soviet willingness to establish good relations with us."

## Hinckley Received Brief Medical Pass

**WASHINGTON** — John W. Hinckley Jr., who admitted shooting President Ronald Reagan in 1981, received a 12-hour pass last month to leave a mental hospital despite Secret Service objections, a Secret Service spokesman said.

The spokesman, William Corbett, said Wednesday that staff members at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington gave Mr. Hinckley the pass Dec. 28 for medical reasons, overruling the objections.

The hospital had notified the Secret Service in advance and cooperated by keeping a hospital official with Mr. Hinckley and helping the Secret Service monitor his whereabouts. "We didn't ride in the same car with him or sit in the next room," Mr. Corbett said. "But we knew where he was and what he was doing."

The president has said that mistakes were made but he certainly feels that no apology is necessary," said the spokesman, Albert R. Branshaw. "The president feels that he has done nothing for which he feels he must apologize."

**No Reagan Apology**  
A White House spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Reagan felt no need to apologize over the Iran arms affair, The Associated Press reported.

"The president has said that mistakes were made but he certainly feels that no apology is necessary," said the spokesman, Albert R. Branshaw. "The president feels that he has done nothing for which he feels he must apologize."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### EC Reportedly Agrees on Retaliation For Trade Tariffs Threatened by U.S.

**BRUSSELS (AFP)** — The 12 countries of the European Community agreed Thursday night on economic measures it will take against the United States if Washington moves against EC exports, diplomatic sources said here.

The permanent representatives of the EC member nations agreed to impose a surtax of 42 to 55 European Currency Units (about \$45 to \$60) per metric ton on EC imports of corn gluten and rice from the United States, the sources said.

The United States has said it will place tariffs on white wine, brandy and some other imports from the EC because of the community's refusal to compensate it for the loss of U.S. farm exports to Spain. The loss resulted from the terms of Spain's membership in the EC, which became effective a year ago.

The U.S. tariffs have been temporarily deferred, and there have been expressions of hope on both sides of the Atlantic that a compromise can be reached before retaliatory measures actually go into effect.

### Pretoria Allows U.S. Reporter to Stay

**JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)** — The government said Thursday it has withdrawn its decision to expel Michael Parks, a Los Angeles Times correspondent, from South Africa.

Stoffel Botha, the minister of home affairs, said Mr. Parks's work permit has been extended for three months after editors from the paper traveled to South Africa to appeal the decision.

Mr. Parks, 43, has been in South Africa since mid-1984. The government announced Dec. 9 that it would not renew his work permit, which expired in September, and told him to leave the country by Dec. 31. No reason for that action was given.

### Waite Meets Lebanon Moslem Leader

**BEIRUT (AP)** — Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy, met on Thursday with a Sunni Moslem leader, Sheikh Hassan Khaleel, and said his mission to win the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon was "going ahead well."

There have been two kidnappings since Mr. Waite, the personal emissary of the archbishop of Canterbury, arrived on Monday. A Saudi Embassy employee was kidnapped in Moslem West Beirut on Monday evening, a few hours after Mr. Waite's arrival, and a French journalist was grabbed by gunmen Tuesday, minutes after he photographed Mr. Waite.

Mr. Waite said Wednesday that he had "no reason to believe" the two abductions were related to his mission. But he advised foreign correspondents not to accompany him in West Beirut. Mr. Waite failed on Wednesday to win an outright pledge of support for his mission from Amal, Lebanon's strongest Shiite Moslem militia.



Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, resigned Thursday as honorary chairman of the Socialist Party.

### Austrian Coalition Drops 5 Portfolios

**VIENNA (AP)** — The form of the new Austrian coalition government was given final approval Thursday by the Socialist Party and the conservative People's Party, and it included the removal of five government posts, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky announced.

The reduction was achieved by restructuring four ministries and reducing the number of state secretaries. Final agreement on the coalition was reached by negotiating teams Wednesday and unanimously approved Thursday by the executive committees of both parties.

Alois Mock, chairman of the People's Party, will serve as vice chancellor and foreign minister in the new government. In protest over the Socialist Party's failure to retain the Foreign Ministry, former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky resigned as honorary chairman of the party.

### For the Record

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York appointed a special prosecutor Tuesday to handle the case of a racially motivated attack against blacks last month in a white area of New York City in which one man died. The victims refused to cooperate with a district attorney. (NYT)

About 900 Iranian Jews, stranded in Vienna for months, have been approved for immigration to the United States in the first three months of this year, a U.S. official said Thursday. (AP)

A U.S. appeals court in New York has ruled that the multibillion-dollar lawsuits against Union Carbide over the Bhopal chemical disaster should stay in the Indian courts. (AP)

### Correction

A Page 1 story Thursday misstated the month for which U.S. trade figures were last reported. The article should have said that the U.S. trade deficit widened to a record in November, not December.

## IVORY COAST: Boom Goes On

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1960. "He thinks that what built the United States is its openness to the outside world."

Indeed, in a recent speech the president said, "In this way, this tiny country of seven million souls — with three million of our brothers, bringing us to 10 million — is a country without a passport: One comes, one leaves, one stays, but more often one stays."

As part of this open-door policy, foreigners can buy land and can vote, and three government ministers are foreign-born.

"The Ivory Coast has created a very nice platform where young Africans can contribute their talent," said Seth Dei, an American-educated Ghanaian, who owns a computer distributorship.

Mr. Dei and other West Africans say they see immigration in the country as part of a tradition of free movement of populations across Africa's west coast.

"You can't legislate against it — it has been going on for centuries," said Lawrence Ekpehn, Nigeria's ambassador to the Ivory Coast.

### A Winner After 482 Ballots

**KINGWOOD, West Virginia** — Preston County commissioners, who had been trying for more than a week to break a 4-4 tie and elect a president unanimously picked Dave Friend on the 482d ballot Thursday.

"We tried expulsions, but most of them came back again."

Immigrants say they left home for the Ivory Coast to better their lot in life.

"In Senegal, my family can never get enough work and they take all my money," said Fall Abdoulaye, a Senegalese vendor in the Cocody market in Abidjan, as he stood surrounded by ivory combs, malachite bracelets and ebony necklaces.

"Here — no mother, no father, no brothers — I have enough money left over to go dancing."

### Chile to Allow Political Parties

**SANTIAGO** — Chile's ruling military junta approved on Thursday a law permitting the formation of political parties for the first time in 14 years.

Marxist parties are still specifically excluded, under the terms of the Chilean Constitution of 1980. Other parties will be allowed providing they can meet the new law's strict conditions.

Political parties have been officially banned since the military overthrew the elected Marxist government of President Salvador Allende in 1973. In recent years, however, parties have begun to operate more or less openly, although they have not been allowed to call public meetings and have not had access to the mass media.

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# Chile to Allow Political Parties

On the 30th december 1986, the CGE and ITT Telecommunications, in association with the Société Générale de Belgique and Crédit Lyonnais, have decided to group all of their communications activities under the control of a common company based in the Netherlands: Alcatel.

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*CGE AND ITT TELECOMMUNICATIONS: THE WORLDWIDE CONNECTION*

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## At The New Yorker, a Rebellion

### Magazine Staff, Authors Sign Letter Opposing New Editor

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — More than 160 New Yorker staff members and contributors, including the reclusive J.D. Salinger, have signed a letter calling on Robert A. Gottlieb to withdraw as the magazine's next editor.

"There was a powerful and apparently unanimous expression of sadness and outrage over the manner in which a new editor has been imposed on us — and opposition to the fact of that imposition," the writers, editors and artists wrote Mr. Gottlieb on Wednesday.

But Mr. Gottlieb, 55, promptly refused to withdraw, and the transition seemed assured when he was observed lunching Wednesday at the Algonquin Hotel with William Shawn, 79, the magazine's editor for 35 years.

Mr. Gottlieb, the president and editor in chief of Alfred A. Knopf, was named Monday by Samuel I. Newhouse Jr., The New Yorker's owner, to succeed Mr. Shawn.

But Mr. Shawn said Tuesday that he had not planned to resign so soon and that Mr. Newhouse had reneged on an understanding that the fiction editor, Charles McGrath, would succeed him.

"The New Yorker has not achieved its pre-eminence by following orthodox paths of magazine publishing and editing," the letter asserted, "and it is our strange and powerfully held conviction that only an editor who has been a longstanding member of the staff will have a reasonable chance of assuring our continuity, cohesion, and independence."

"We also know that you are a reasonable person," it added. "With this in mind, and cognizant of your expressed deep admiration and affection for this magazine, we urge that, after consultation with our owner, Mr. Newhouse, you withdraw your acceptance of the post that has been offered you."

Signers included famous names in fiction, journalism, criticism and illustration, such as Roger Angell, Whitney Balliett, Penelope Gilliatt, E.L. Kahn Jr., Edward Koren, Vad Mehta, John McPhee, Saul Steinberg and Calvin Trillin.

Although Mr. Newhouse had noted that Knopf under Mr. Gott-



Robert A. Gottlieb

lieb had published the books of several New Yorker writers, most of those, including Jonathan Schell, Janet Malcolm, Mark Singer and Lillian Ross, joined the call for Mr. Gottlieb to withdraw. Two prominent Knopf authors, John Updike and Renata Adler, did not.

Mr. Gottlieb's response, posted on the bulletin board of the magazine's 43d Street offices Wednesday afternoon, read: "Of course I understand the feelings you expressed in your letter, and can even sympathize with them. I also appreciate the fact that your resistance to my coming is not personal."

"But I do plan to take up this new job as soon as it is convenient and practical, and can only add that I'm looking forward to knowing and working with you all."

Mr. Gottlieb's appointment and the reaction to it has been the talk of the New Yorker literary world this week. He would be only the third editor of the 62-year-old magazine.

Mr. Gottlieb said, "They are very distressed that someone they love and revere is leaving — and particularly under circumstances that in their minds are inappropriate — and a stranger is being brought in."

"I fell on their heads from outer space," he said. But, he added: "I hope and believe once I'm there and people begin to know me, their anxiety and resentment will recede. I'm going there with the greatest goodwill."

"I am not surprised," Mr. Newhouse said of the staff reaction. "I think there's a very emotional reaction to a situation that's difficult for people who've had one editor for 35 years. The New Yorker is a very special place."

Mr. Gottlieb said he was not surprised that the staff reaction was so strong. "The New Yorker is a very special place," he said. "I fell on their heads from outer space," he said. But, he added: "I hope and believe once I'm there and people begin to know me, their anxiety and resentment will recede. I'm going there with the greatest goodwill."

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## Second Suspect Is Charged in San Juan Hotel Fire

Under a black hood as he was pushed into a U.S. Marshall's van, Armando Jimenez Rivera, 28, a waiter in the penthouse restaurant of the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico, left a court. He is the second hotel employee to be charged in the Dec. 31 fire at the hotel. Mr. Jimenez and Hector Escudero Aponte have been charged with 96 counts of murder and starting the fire shortly before hotel workers were to strike over pay. The two are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The union said, meanwhile, that it had been vindicated by the investigation. René Rodriguez, the local Teamsters president, noted that none of the charges implicated the union itself.

## 2 Trainmen in Amtrak Accident Had Used Drugs

By Reginald Stuart  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The two men operating three Conrail locomotives that moved past a closed switch and were struck by a speeding Amtrak train used marijuana before the fatal accident, federal railroad officials said.

John H. Riley, administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, said Wednesday that toxicological tests showed traces of cannabis, a key ingredient in marijuana, in the blood and urine samples taken from the engineer, Richard L. Gates, and the brakeman, Edward Cromwell, who were operating the Conrail locomotives.

He said the tests did not indicate whether the two men used the drug just before the accident. Mr. Riley said the drug and alcohol tests, he added, represented "only one element of the inquiry into human performance in the circumstances of this accident."

A federal regulation issued in 1985 prohibits a railroad employee from reporting to work impaired by alcohol or drugs or possessing or using illegal drugs or alcohol while at work.

Similar tests on three Amtrak crew members found no evidence of alcohol or drug use by two conductors. A test also found no evidence of alcohol use by the Amtrak engineer, who was killed in the accident, Mr. Riley said. Tissue sam-

ples were insufficient to test for the presence of drugs.

The accident, which killed 16 people and injured more than 170, occurred when the high-speed Amtrak passenger train collided with three Conrail locomotives at a junction near Baltimore on Jan. 4. It was the worst accident in Amtrak's 15-year history.

The drug tests used detect metabolic by-products of cannabis, the active ingredient in marijuana. The tests were given more than two hours after the accident. The tests found only trace levels of cannabis.

The exact interpretation of these results, however, depends on the precise sensitivity of the instruments used.

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## Collision of Small Planes Kills at Least 16 in Utah

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — A commuter airplane and a private plane collided Thursday over the Salt Lake Valley, killing at least 16 persons and scattering wreckage over a residential area, the authorities said.

The cause of the accident, which occurred during clear weather, was not immediately known, nor was the complete death toll.

The commuter plane was bound from Pocatello, Idaho, to Salt Lake International Airport, officials said. The craft has a capacity of 18 passengers and two crew members, but the authorities said they did not know how many were aboard.

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## Reagan Sent a Paper On U.S. Policy With McFarlane to Tehran

By Sara Fritz  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan personally authorized a clandestine trip by U.S. officials to Tehran on May 15, 1986, and approved a document outlining the "pillars and principles" of U.S. policy toward Iran that was delivered to Iranian officials during that visit, congressional sources said.

Thirteen days later, a delegation headed by Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's former national security adviser, arrived secretly in Tehran with a plenipotentiary of weapons for Iran.

Also in the U.S. delegation was Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a White House National Security Council staff member who was dismissed in November for his role in the arms sales and the diversion of profits to Nicaraguan rebels.

The document declared that the United States recognized the Iranian revolution "as a fact," the sources said Wednesday. The regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini apparently had been seeking such an assurance in exchange for help in winning the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

According to sources, the document that Mr. McFarlane took to Iran was titled the "Pillars and Principles" of U.S. policy. It reportedly discussed a wide variety of issues of interest to Iran, including U.S. policy toward Afghanistan and the U.S. attitude toward Soviet influence in the region.

The name of the author of the document could not be learned, but administration officials said Wednesday that it was written without the knowledge of State Department officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who opposed the arms sales policy.

The title of the paper appears to be an allusion to the five "pillars" — or obligatory duties — of Islam. These are prayer, fasting, pilgrimage to Mecca, payment of religious tax and recital of the profession of faith.

According to sources, members of the Senate intelligence committee first learned about the document in November from Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then Mr. Reagan's national security adviser. Admiral Poindexter later refused to testify before the committee, citing his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination.

Congressional investigators said that the document, which the committee obtained during hearings last month, bolstered the testimony of others that the president personally approved the Tehran mission during a meeting with his top staff members on May 15.

The document apparently was just one of several items carried by the U.S. delegation — in addition to the weapons themselves — that apparently were designed to show good faith on the part of the Americans after years of hostility between Iran and the United States.

The U.S. delegation also carried 10 passports supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency, sources said. In addition to Mr. McFarlane and Colonel North, the delegation included Howard Teicher, then Colonel North's boss on the National Security Council staff; George Cave, a former CIA agent who acted as interpreter; and Amir Niri, a representative of Shimon Peres, who was then the Israeli prime minister.

An official who has read Mr. Teicher's minutes of the groups' meetings with Iranian officials in Tehran gave this account of the role of Hashem Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament:

"Rafsanjani put forward attractive young men in their 20s who said we want to do the things you want us to do — we want to end the war, we want to free the hostages, we want to stop terrorism, we want to lessen Soviet influence — but we need your help. He played on our vulnerabilities. It sounded like our agenda. But when they got down to negotiating, it was all their agenda — guns and money. They took us for a ride."

North Role Is Cited  
David Hoffman and Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Colonel North wrote a long-term plan in January 1986 that envisioned the exchange of U.S. weapons for the release of all U.S. hostages and an end to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to sources familiar with the document.

The colonel's plan explicitly showed that a goal of the Iran initiative was the departure of the ayatollah and the rise to power of a new group of "moderates" in Iran,

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## Egypt Says Syria Aided Israel in Iran Arms Deal

Reuters

CAIRO — Egypt has proof that Syria helped Israel implement U.S. arms sales to Iran, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said in Friday's editions.

Abraham Naffeh, editor of the newspaper, which generally reflects government views, wrote that "Egypt has conclusive proof of many of the contents of Syria's shameful record: secret contacts between Syria and Israel, facilities extended by Syria to Israel in the U.S. arms deal to Iran, underground agreements between Syria and Israel against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon," the newspaper said.

Mr. Naffeh warned that Egypt would expose Syria's actions if it persisted in what he called its hostile policy toward Egypt.

Mr. Sanchez, he said, "told me he just wants to go home to live on his farm" in Leesburg, Virginia.

But some other Defense Department officials said Mr. Sanchez was being eased out because the investigations of the controversy were getting uncomfortably close to his activities. So far, the Pentagon has not been linked to the controversy in any major way.

In an interview Wednesday evening, Mr. Sanchez, 60, said he was not surprised at speculation that he was leaving office because of the investigations. But he added: "I've been talking about retiring for some time, and it's just a matter of when. No time's a good time. But I have some personal matters that I must attend to."

He said that although he would not be surprised if he is called as a witness in the Iran-contra inquiry, no one has called him yet. He stated that he had not been involved in any improper activities.

He was responsible for formulating Defense Department positions on Central American policy, and presented those positions at its representative interagency meetings that included officials from the State Department, the CIA and the National Security Council.

Officials said Mr. Sanchez monitored official and unofficial military aid to the anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua known as contras.

After a flight with arms for the contras was shot down over Nicaragua on Oct. 5, officials said Mr. Sanchez was instrumental in planting a false report, widely published by American news organizations, that the aircraft was on a private mission.

Mr. Sanchez acknowledged that he and others in government were aware of the covert arms shipments, but he added, "I didn't know the origin of them."

Pentagon officials and acquaintances of Mr. Sanchez outside the government said he had monitored the operations of both General John K. Singlaub, who has organized and helped finance several legal, open shipments of nonlethal supplies to the contras, and Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired air force officer who has been linked to the flight shot down in Nicaragua. But they asserted that he had not directed these operations.

"This strangled the firm economically," Mr. Robin said.

The station will remain silent "for 90 days or until the state identifies the interference and ends it to allow us to exercise press freedom without constraints," he said.

"We can no longer talk of even a minimum of press freedom in Paraguay," an opposition leader, Juan Carlos Zaldivar, said after Mr. Rubin's announcement.

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The country's main independent radio station, Radio Nanduti, has suspended operations because of what its director said was jamming by the government.

An opposition leader said the temporary closing Tuesday of the station, in its 20th year of operation, signified the fall of Paraguay's last bastion of media freedom.

The military government of General Alfredo Stroessner has denied interfering with the station. However, it has repeatedly called Radio Nanduti subversive, saying it "preached hate among Paraguay-

## At Pentagon, Aide Tied to Contras Quits

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's senior official concerned with Central American affairs, Nestor D. Sanchez, will leave office Jan. 31 amid reports from administration and congressional sources that investigators are studying his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Robert B. Sims, the Defense Department spokesman, said Wednesday that there was "nothing unusual at all" about the retirement.

Mr. Sanchez, he said, "told me he just wants to go home to live on his farm" in Leesburg, Virginia.

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## COLONELS: 2 U.S. Army Officers Are Allegedly Implicated in Selling Arms to Iran for Personal Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

The New York Times, and inter-views with more than 100 people, seem to indicate that more officials might have known of such efforts than has been acknowledged. And the quantities of weapons involved also appear to be far larger than those so far made public.

One of the two officers — Colonel Ralph M. Broman, who served in Paris — was associated with a company that was making arrangements in respect to the supply to Iran of up to a billion dollars' worth of weapons, including battle tanks, attack helicopters, F-4 fighter jets, submarines, air-to-air missiles, and other weapons and materiel made in the United States, according to internal company documents and interviews with associates.

Eighteen months ago, the two colonels' dealings came to the attention of army investigators examining whether U.S. military officers were undermining efforts to keep arms out of the hands of terrorists. The investigators believed that the colonels' actions appeared to violate both the conflict of interest laws involving the use of inside information for private businesses while on active duty and bans against business dealings with

American defense companies within two years of retiring, the sources said.

These views were referred to staff members at the National Security Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Defense Intelligence Agency last February but no prosecution resulted, officials said.

"They were not interested in pursuing it," said one government official. He said the inquiries proceeded slowly and have now stopped because of recent disclosures about administration weapons sales to Iran.

The weapons were said to have been earmarked for Iran from U.S. Army stockpiles in Europe and other sources, allegedly using false documentation. It is unknown how many of the weapons actually reached Iran. Iranian officials later complained that they had paid millions of dollars for weapons that were not delivered.

The other officer — Colonel William H. Mott 4th, who served in London — allegedly took part in founding another company involved in defense dealings and had dealings with Colonel Broman's company.

The two men, in separate interviews, denied any wrongdoing, although Colonel Mott acknow-

ledged that he had set up a defense consulting firm before he retired. He denied that it was involved with Iran.

Colonel Mott's Iran connection is less clear than that alleged against Colonel Broman. It is claimed that army investigators found evidence of Colonel Broman's connection and reason to suspect Colonel Mott's. The New York Times' inquiry repeatedly turned up evidence of some business association between the two men, who met in Vietnam, in addition to their individual companies. Sources told The New York Times that Colonel Mott was involved with them in Iran dealings.

Colonel Mott, who lives near Boston, said that his company did not deal in firearms and that he had never trafficked in any weapons systems. But military investigators challenged this, claiming that he was involved in arms sales. The colonel contended that he did not sell arms to Iran.

It is unclear to what extent the alleged activities of the two colonels were known or sanctioned by superiors, although Colonel Mott maintained that he had operated with the approval of senior officials at the U.S. Embassy in London.

The investigation highlighted growing official concern that high-

ranking military officers — retired, or nearing retirement — have sought to augment their military pensions by turning their knowledge of arms and intelligence into profit.

Until he retired on July 31, 1984, Colonel Broman was the Paris chief of the Office of Defense Cooperation, a Pentagon unit operating through the U.S. Embassy that monitors defense preparedness and weapons movements in host countries.

In addition, Colonel Broman was said by associates to have established in December 1983, before his retirement, an association with a company called European Defense Associates, a private venture that concluded agreements to supply hundreds of millions of dollars of arms to Iran.

Colonel Mott served a similar official function as assistant defense attaché for security assistance in London. He retired on June 13, 1986. While on active duty in 1985, Colonel Mott was one of the founders of a private company in Britain, Spearhead Atlantic, that sought to act as a consultant to defense firms seeking to do business with American defense manufacturers.

In a recent interview in his Paris apartment, Colonel Broman, 55,

would make only the following comment on the report: "I flatly deny that any impropriety or illegality occurred to the best of my knowledge during my service at the American Embassy. Charges that I violated the law or misused my office are absolutely false."

The New York Times, however, has obtained a copy of a four-page lease apparently signed by Colonel Broman for European Defense Associates on March 15, 1984 — more than four months before he retired. He is listed on the lease, which is in French, as *gerant*, or manager, of the firm at 9 rue Léon-Vaudoyer in Paris. Above his signature, Colonel Broman appears to have written "read and approved" in French.

In addition, two French arms dealers told The New York Times that they met with Colonel Broman in his office at the U.S. Embassy in February 1984, five months before he retired, and discussed the sale of arms to Iran.

Colonel Mott, 47, said senior officials at the U.S. Embassy in London allowed him to help start Spearhead Atlantic a year before he retired. In an interview, he said that there was "no objection" by his superiors.

There was no indication, however, that the superiors knew of any dealings concerning Iran.

American officials in London said that senior embassy officers did acquiesce in Colonel Mott's private venture. They said that Colonel Mott was waiting for a medical discharge and that his job was being performed by another officer, although Colonel Mott had not been relieved of his assignment. Colonel Mott said he continued to report and investigators considered he was still on active duty in May 1986.

### Tamil Group's Leader Returns to Sri Lanka

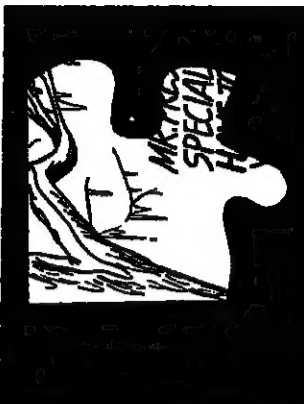
The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka's largest guerrilla organization, confirmed Thursday that its self-called leader had returned to Sri Lanka but said he had no immediate plans to negotiate with the government.

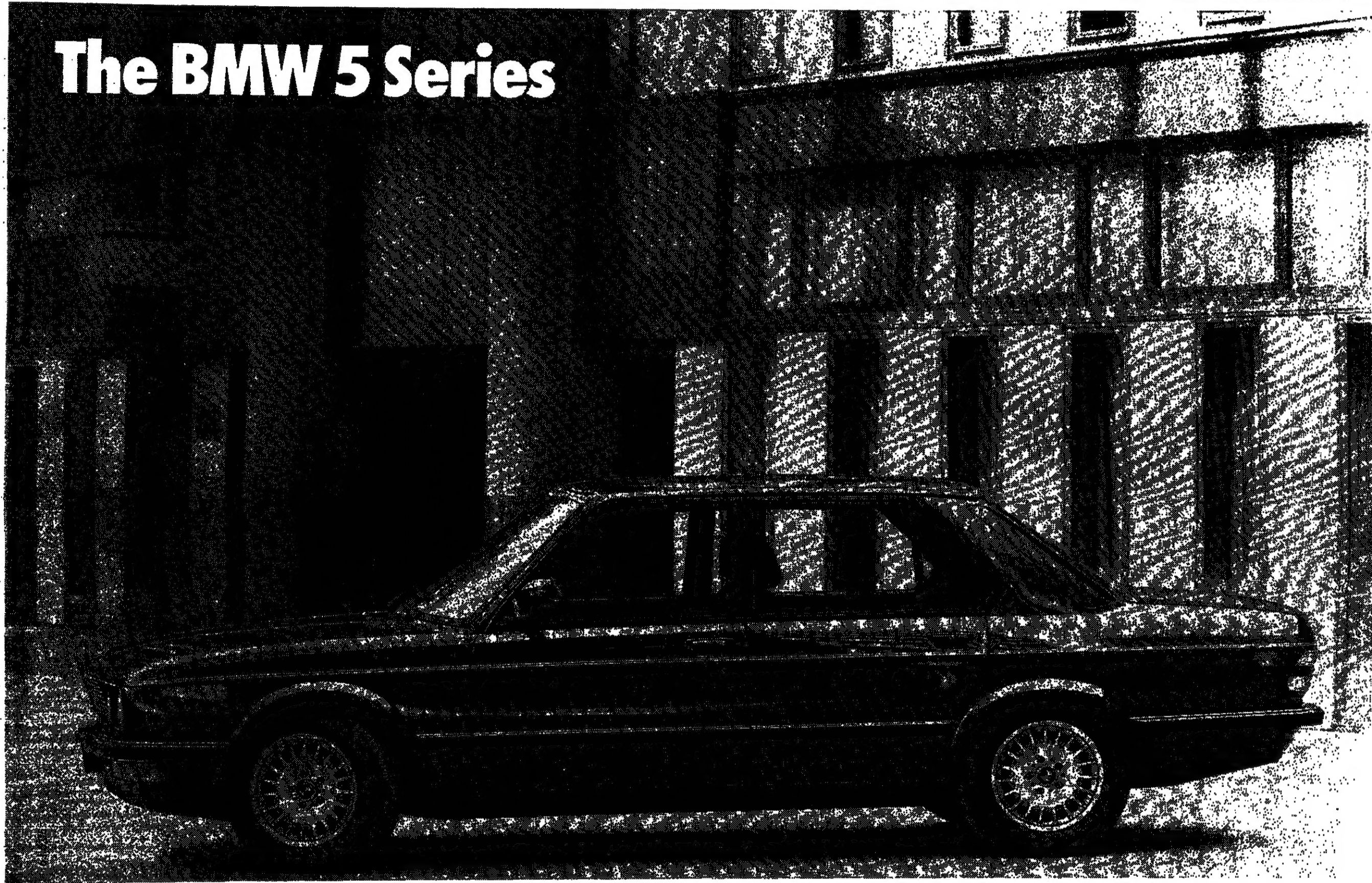
Sathisivan Krishnakumar Kittu, the military commander of the group in northern Sri Lanka, said that the head of the Liberation Tigers, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had arrived from southern India to meet with his men. "We will talk to the government at any time," Mr. Kittu said, "but not under any condition or threat."

### DOONESBURY

SOME MORE PIECES OF THE IRANSCAM PUZZLE EMERGE...



## The BMW 5 Series



## Speaking of blue chips.

What he particularly admired about his investment analyst was his apparently unerring far-sightedness. He'd been proved right time and time again. Should he buy those Oyster-Oil shares and trade in his Peach holdings?

Japan's Sunny Electronics were looking particularly bullish. And on the foreign exchange market, everyone was agreed that the dollar could make up lost

ground in the very near future. When, a little later, the conversation came round to what he should do with his German car industry investments, it seemed only natural that the subject of his new BMW 535i should come up. As close business friends, there seemed no harm in admitting that the 218 horsepower really did give a performance that was way above most people's expectations. To calm his friend's

growing look of anxiety, he also didn't forget to mention the superlative, road-hugging suspension or the standard ABS anti-lock braking system, which caters for reassuringly safe emergency braking even on a wet surface.

Somewhat surprisingly, the only question that was registered concerned the finishing quality and workmanship of his 535i. Surprising, because up to now

everyone else he'd spoken to had taken that for granted.

Quite right too, he thought. The time passed and, what with all the enthusiasm over his new BMW 535i, the real reason for his visit had taken on a completely different meaning. Speaking of blue chips...



The ultimate driving machine



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Last Chance in Geneva

Either something very important will happen in the arms talks that resumed Thursday in Geneva or the talks will soon dissipate into the usual diplomatic minutiae. The Russians want action; they have challenged the Reagan administration by appointing an able and influential deputy foreign minister to lead their negotiating team. But the greater challenge is for President Reagan. Time is starting to run out for him; this round of talks may well be his last chance to grasp the historic agreement that he has bargained so well toward.

The shape of an agreement in principle on strategic arms has been apparent for some time. Deep cuts in offensive forces must be coupled with limits on the development and testing of space-based missile defenses. Unlike some of the dreams floated in Reykjavik about eliminating nuclear weapons, this is achievable and desirable. Yet Mr. Reagan continues to resist any significant limits on space-based defenses.

His opposition is twice mistaken. First, he errs in believing that such limits on research would doom space-based defenses. The research, which both sides are doing, could and would continue under such an agreement. Second, the president errs tactically, for without an agreement with the Russians, Congress surely will rein in "star wars" unilaterally to some degree. Then Mr. Reagan would get neither his full desire on space-based defenses nor deep cuts in Soviet land-based missiles, including heavy missiles. That is the area where Moscow has a strong advantage, and where it has indicated a willingness to compromise.

The Russians have said they are ready to make other concessions as well. They no longer demand that French and British nuclear forces be included in an agreement on medium-range nuclear forces in Europe. That opens the possibility of an accord here, too. But this will require Moscow to unlink

medium-range forces from strategic arms, as it was prepared to do before Reykjavik. Administration explanations about why the Geneva talks do not go anywhere simply will not wash. Moscow has made important concessions on reducing its power in land-based missiles and allowing U.S. advantages to continue in areas such as cruise missiles. But these and other moves are contingent on Mr. Reagan's doing more to restrict space-based defenses than pledging not to deploy them for 10 years. He could not deploy them any faster in any event.

The next step toward agreement requires both sides to make further concessions. For Moscow, that includes a willingness to discuss acceptable research on defenses and to drop demands for eliminating new submarine-launched ballistic missiles. For Washington, it entails agreeing to limits on space research and living with residual Soviet might in land-based forces.

For both sides, it means recognizing that practical progress is blocked by long-term hopes for a world free of nuclear weapons — the dreams and schemes of Reykjavik. Moscow demonstrates its seriousness by putting Yuri Vorontsov, a deputy foreign minister with arms control expertise, at the head of its delegation. The only match in the administration for Mr. Vorontsov is Paul Nitze, the president's senior arms adviser and a veteran arms control negotiator. The initial U.S. response, giving a grand title to a generalist such as Max Kampelman, the current chief American negotiator, does not confer deeper expertise on him. Having negotiators of the Vorontsov-Nitze caliber in Geneva could turn a routine affair into actual negotiations.

But even new negotiators will need realistic bargaining positions if Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev are to find their way back to the summit.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Struggle at the Fed

With two of the Federal Reserve Board's seven seats vacant, the maneuvering over appointments is predictably intense. But that all takes place under the shadow of a looming reality — that the board's authority depends above all on its chairman, and Paul Volcker's term expires in August. President Reagan's choices to fill the vacant seats will influence economic policy for years to come. But they are hardly more than preliminary to the president's decision on the chairmanship.

Mr. Volcker has now served, with distinction and intellectual force, for seven and a half years. His successes have not made him a popular figure at the White House, although, paradoxically, they have contributed substantially to Mr. Reagan's popularity. When the Reagan administration took office, with a confused and self-contradictory economic program, Mr. Volcker forced one of its several conflicting goals — forcing down the inflation rate through close control of the money supply — and pursued it vigorously. Because the economy was in a highly uncertain state in 1983 when Mr. Volcker's first term ended and because he was a key figure in the rescue, Mr. Reagan rather grudgingly reappointed him.

By late 1984 the inflation rate was low enough to help Mr. Reagan gain re-election. It is now lower than it has been in 20 years, and the atmosphere is, for the moment, calm enough that the White House is tempted to replace him. Some in the administration still blame him for having somehow stolen from them the great boom that their supply-side theory had promised.

But there is another element in the politics of the August appointment, and while it is less important to the public than monetary policy, it may be more important to the White House. An enormous struggle is now gathering over the regulation, and deregulation, of the banking industry. The big banks argue that changes in the financial world have made their traditional business of lending far less profitable, and they are working with furious energy to open legal avenues into other kinds of businesses. Among the five federal agencies that share the regulation of banking, the Federal Reserve is the most influential and, under Mr. Volcker, the least permissive. Amid the highest rates of bank failure since 1933, Mr. Volcker does not encourage financial adventuring. There are a lot of bankers who would like to see someone else in that job.

The White House reportedly is floating the name of Beryl Sprinkel, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers. He is known chiefly for two things, his adherence to rigid monetarist theory and his loyalty to Donald Regan, the president's chief of staff. Neither is a qualification for the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve. Mr. Sprinkel has the stature neither in American financial markets nor abroad to conduct the defense of the increasingly vulnerable U.S. dollar over the next four years, and the dollar is going to need a defender as inventive and as wisely trusted as Mr. Volcker. Perhaps the White House is looking for a candidate with the right qualifications — but it has not found one yet.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### A Sampling of Reagans

The geriatric "juvenile" led even as president, Ronald Reagan is old and young — an actor, but with only one role. Because he acts himself, we know he is authentic. A professional, he is always the amateur. He is the great American synecdoche, not only a part of our past but a large part of our multiple pasts. That is what makes many of the questions asked about him so pointless. Is he bright, shallow, complex, simple, instinctively shrewd, plain dumb? He is all these things and more. Synecdoche is the Greek word for a "sampling," and we all take different samples from the rich store of associations that have accumulated around the Reagan career and persona. He is just as simple, and just as mysterious, as our collective dreams and memories.

He is capacious, surrounding contradictions. Different words cohabit the man — "Death Valley Days" and Silicon Valley, Des Moines and the District of Columbia, Sacramento and Eureka. Nor has he simply passed through these places as points of travel — he is still there, at each point. Return him to Eureka College, and he looks instantly at home. He is perfectly suited to the most varying scenes of his life, yet his manner never changes. He is the opposite of a chameleon: Environments adapt to him. He spans our lives, culturally and chronologically. Born in the year the studio opened in Hollywood, he reached that town just two years after Technicolor did. His second term as president runs through 1988, the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, and his life

spans over a third of that history of constitutional government. His career as a public figure was already a fourth as long as the national government's in the year he went to the White House. Born 11 years into the 20th, he is scheduled to leave the White House 11 years from the 21st century.

—Excerpt from "Reagan's America" by the presidential scholar Garry Wills, newly published by Doubleday.

Like the wonderful one-horse shay that ran like a dream until the day it fell apart, Ronald Reagan is turning old before everyone's eyes. Heaven knows, the presidency is a man-killer, and Mr. Reagan deserves a medal for weathering it as well as he has. But for his own health and peace of mind, as well as the country's, Mr. Reagan should give serious thought to early retirement.

—The Rome (Georgia) News-Tribune.

### A Thaw Must Begin in Moscow

Since the abortive Iceland summit, both superpowers have seemed to be in hibernation. They have been preoccupied by domestic developments, undreamt of still at Reykjavik. If Moscow still expects a shift in Washington, it is likely to be disappointed. President Reagan is neither so weak nor so hamstrung by Congress that he needs to renounce his vision of strategic defense. West European governments are now wary of giving too much away to Moscow. [Max] Kampelman and his team have as many cards in their hand now as ever they did. If spring is to come early to Geneva, the warm winds will have to blow in Moscow.

—The Times (London).

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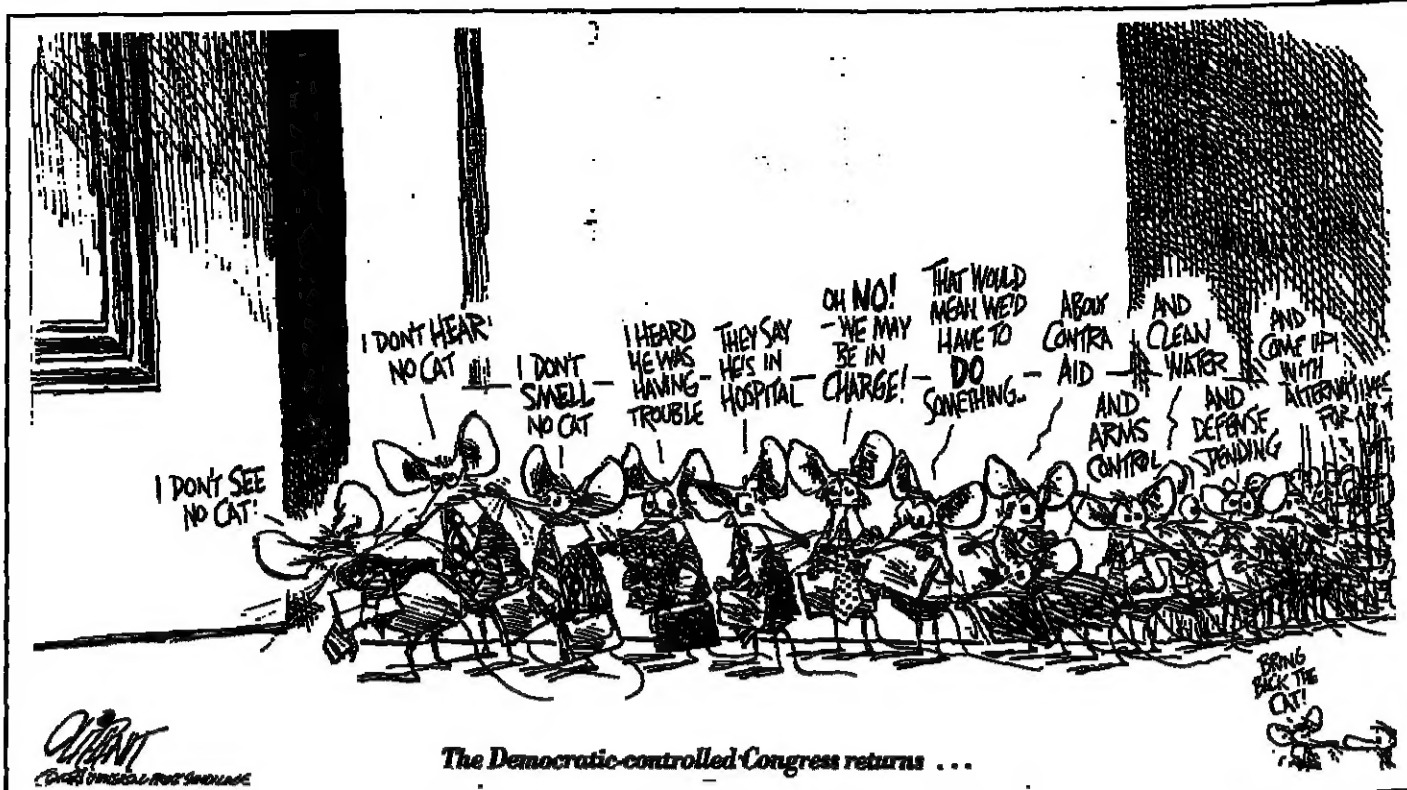
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## OPINION



The Democratic-controlled Congress returns...

## A Nation of Innocents, Much Too Hard on Its Leaders

By David Bar-Ilan

JERUSALEM — The media uproar, the inquiries and the public soul-searching over the Iran-contra affair are being touted as an indication of how well the American system works. I submit that they are a painful demonstration of how it sometimes does not work. Even if an illegal act has been committed — still an open question — the disproportion between the alleged infraction and the response is a travesty of American justice in checks and balances.

Like many, I take exception to much of what the Reagan administration has done. In dealing with Iran, it betrayed an incalculable naiveté and woeful inexperience. It was unseemly and downright dangerous for the administration to deal with a terrorist state after piously advocating the opposite. And it was incomprehensible that this administration — so aware of the nature of police states and the pitfalls of appeasement — should agree to any deal with sponsors of a group that was holding American hostages while they were still in captivity.

These are serious mistakes. But if Americans deny the president the right to make mistakes, if they seek not a penalty but his destruction when his actions are unwise or even improper, they shall undermine the office of the presidency and the very foundations of our government.

The president must have primacy in conducting foreign policy, and he must have a wide berth in pursuing it. Some of the greatest presidents interpreted the limits of their prerogatives much more liberally than President Reagan is said to have done. Abraham Lincoln suspended habeas corpus during the Civil War. Franklin Roosevelt circumvented the Neutrality Act by sending 50 destroyers to the British and French. John F. Kennedy supported an invasion, sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency, of a country not at war with his. History exonerated these initiatives as necessary in an emergency.

In the case of the aid to the Contras, Congress did not wait for history to pass judgment; it endorsed the president's policy within a year.

Laws passed by Congress to delineate policy abound in gray areas. Determining where stretching ends and transgression begins is nearly impossible. Many, for example, believed that the Boland amendment, which prohibited aid to any group trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, was unconstitutional, but there is no way for the president to get an "advisory" on such matters from the Supreme Court unless a case involves

the policy comes before the court. If he wishes to act in secret, as he sometimes has to, he ultimately must trust his feeling that he is doing the right thing and take his chances with the people. There are, after all, only three major avenues for conducting foreign policy — diplomacy, covert action and war. With hostile regimes, diplomacy is often useless; and hobbling presidential discretion in covert operations would so limit his options that he might feel reduced to choosing between war and surrender.

This is not to say that presidential transgressions, or even mere mistakes, should go unpunished. But the

punishment must fit the offense. The leaders of America's major allies, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, French Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, have all been directly implicated in scandals far more serious, ethically, morally and legally, than anything the president may have had knowledge of. They all suffered substantial, though not irreparable, political damage. But none had to endure a protracted, relentless media onslaught, a tortuous parliamentary investigation, an endless diversion of legislative and executive energies and

## Stop This Priggish, Poisonous Carping

THE European allies, and in general all the friends of the United States, are not only said to see the storm that is devastating Washington. They are also worried to see a great democracy engaging in a process of self-castigation and self-destruction that puts at risk its leadership and the confidence that had been restored since the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980.

If the United States does not stop this terrible process of self-punishment in front of a dismayed world, the whole of the free world will be weakened. All people longing for their freedom need strong leadership in Washington. Freedom requires will power to survive — not isolationism, paralysis or this priggish, poisonous carping in which a proud democracy inflicts upon itself, like a lethal venom, a perverse use of its own ideals and ethics turned into gall.

—Jean-Marie Benoist writing in The Washington Post.

## Judge the Policies by the Consequences

By Raymond Price

WASHINGTON — Set aside for a moment the rampant amateurism that seems to have characterized both the planning and the execution of the Iran-contra escapade. Let us look, rather, at some of the more fundamental conflicts underlying the debate over U.S. foreign policy, and at why American ways so often baffle and exasperate the European allies. These conflicts have powerfully affected reaction to the Iran arms fiasco, but they run much deeper.

In the conduct of foreign policy, an American president must combine private pragmatism with public morality. Sometimes pragmatism and morality coincide, as they did, for example, in World War II or in the postwar rebuilding of Western Europe. It is then that America does best. When moral force and practical ingenuity reinforce each other and can be marshaled to the company of the president, the conflict that troubles occurs, and especially when the conflict suddenly comes to light

and presidents are caught putting a moral face on pragmatic conduct.

Europeans are puzzled and frustrated by the American policy process because there is a pragmatic tradition, rooted in the age of empire. America's is a moral tradition, rooted in its idealistic founding principles, the experience of liberty and the luxury that two oceans long provided of being able to follow moral precepts without facing threats from abroad.

But if what seems moral in the short term leads to destructive consequences in the longer term, it is not really as moral as it seems. On one level, America's moral crusade has been good for the world. It sets a standard. But the world has not yet reached a state of grace in which moral behavior is enough to secure national survival. So on another level, if untempered by pragmatism, American morality can present a real and serious danger to Western civilization.

In the real world, the highest mo-

rality is often the morality of consequences. It is the question of precisely how much to defer to consequences that often makes foreign-policy debates so bitter. Each side advances what it sees as the higher morality. But one bows to the short-term moral imperative without incorporating the likely long-term consequences into its moral calculus; the other deliberately sacrifices the morality of short-term behavior to even a greater evil in the long run. One dismisses the immoral consequences of moral means; the other dismisses the immorality of those means that may be required to achieve a moral end.

It is largely a difference of perspective between those oriented toward the present and those oriented toward the future. The morality of consequence not only depends on the long-term strategic view; it also arises from a long-term strategic view. Unfortunately, the news media are structurally oriented toward the short term. The enormous emotional impact of television shows public discussion not just toward the moral but toward the moralistic — toward "feel-good" policies rather than the tough but more brutal choices that may be in the real interest of the United States or of the world.

In the Iran arms imbroglio, the morality of consequence would have cut both ways. However repugnant the notion of dealing with the ayatollah's Iran, the strategic imperative of influencing the direction of post-Khomeini Iran would have argued compellingly for seizing any reasonable opportunity to establish ties with his likely successors.

But there are also strategic imperatives in the war against terrorism, and one of these is preserving the principle of not encouraging future hostages by rewarding past ones — however much the plight of those now hostage or the pleas of their families might tug at us.

Foreign policy is the domain of the head, not of the heart. Its focus is on the future, not the past. And in the long run, the morality of our choices will be judged by their consequences.

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## America's Enduring Obsession

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Nicaragua has led the United States astray, as Cuba did a quarter of a century ago. Again, the obsession with Communism has been overcome; it has led away from the illegal and to the underhanded. But there is no indication that President Reagan wants to change the direction of his Nicaragua policy in any fundamental way. One suspects that as the new Congress settles in, there will be a head-on collision.

In 1963, four years after the Cuban revolution, the League of Women Voters in the United States published a study, "One Minute to Midnight." Typical of its day, it reflected an inordinate fear of communism, and of Castro's sway. But as Professor Howard Wiarda observes in the current issue of Foreign Policy, "The possibility that all of Latin America would soon explode in a Cuban-like revolution was preposterous." The necessary organizational base and groundwork simply did not exist.

"Throughout the hemisphere, local Communist parties were weak and disorganized, and no guerrilla movements constituted much of a threat," he wrote. "Nevertheless, the Latin Americans could see that America's paranoia could be useful." The Latin Americans were not above exaggerating their problems to attract U.S. attention and funds. Mr. Wiarda notes.

In fact, the only Latin American revolution to succeed since Fidel Castro's is the Nicaraguan one. And the Sandinistas probably would not have succeeded if the 1983 assassination had not made the crucial mistake in 1978 of assassinating Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the respected, rather conservative editor of the daily La Prensa. This had a galvanizing effect much like the 1983 assassination in Manila of Corason Aquino's husband, Benigno. It costed opinion and popularized the opposition's cause, not least among the business community. This, not the force of arms or of Communist organization, propelled the revolution to victory.

One must stretch the facts to some extent to say that any other Latin country is likely to follow in Cuba's path.

The decision in 1965 by President Lyndon Johnson to send more than 20,000 Marines into the Dominican Republic was triggered by embassy reports of Communist influence in the turbulence of Santo Domingo. But the reporting was exaggerated and the invasion was unnecessary.

Likewise, the elected Marxist regime of Salvador Allende in Chile never showed any sign of becoming totalitarian or threatening the security of the United States. Nevertheless, President Richard Nixon unleashed the CIA to undermine it, with devastating results. Democracy, once Chile's gift to the rest of Latin America, was ground under foot by General Augusto Pinochet's successful coup.

The Soviet Union has been studiously careful not to foment anti-U.S. feeling in Latin America, though Mr. Castro may try his hand from time to time. Moscow has not had the resources or the reach to be more adventurous in that region. Its financially cozy relationship with Cuba reinforces this caution.

When Mr. Allende won the Chilean election in 1970, Moscow sent a low-level delegation to the inauguration; the economic credits were small. In 1973-74, the Argentina of the rightist populist Juan Perón was receiving more Soviet aid than Chile. Here was the possibility of an economic link that would help, not burden, Moscow: an alternative source of high-quality grain. The Soviet Union, overly dependent on North America, needed to diversify its sources of supply and was prepared to offer Mr. Perón what was much credit as it offered Mr. Allende.

This economic relationship continued after the Argentine military coup and reached its apotheosis when President Jimmy Carter embargoed grain to protest Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan. But Moscow has never made much of an effort to influence Argentina politically.

Nicaragua, like Chile, has little to offer the Soviet Union. Soviet credits have been relatively few, although Moscow has become more forthcoming as Washington's economic note around Nicaragua has tightened. Moscow cannot afford to extend the kind of help to Nicaragua that it has to Cuba. It would be economically draining and politically dangerous.

So now the United States has tripped over its own wire in Nicaragua. Is it too much to hope that it will find its feet again, take a clear look over the fence, and realize at last that there is nothing to fear?

International Herald Tribune.

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## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Taft's Ambition

NEW YORK — The New York Tribune says: "It is natural that President W.H. Taft should want to be re-nominated. Since he took office his sole ambition has been to carry out the promises to which the people elected him, to exert all his energies for the promotion of the welfare of the country, and to be the President of all the people according to every standard which his judgment approved. The President believes, and justly, that he is entitled to a re-nomination." The New York Herald says: "A sense of weariness comes from the publicity campaigns now raging. The natural inquiry is whether the publicity agents are advertising themselves and dancers or broad public men are aspiring to the greatest office in the gift of the American people. It is cheap advertising, and an issue to the highest post in this country."

### 1937: Blum Bill Passes

PARIS — Premier Léon Blum secured a unanimous vote in the Chamber of Deputies [on Jan. 15] for his bill giving the government full powers to ban volunteering for either side in the Spanish civil conflict. The bill was voted by 591 Deputies without a single dissenting voice. Even the Communists, who were expected to assert the right of volunteers to fight against "fascism," raised no objection. The Right and Center opposition also accepted without questioning Mr. Blum's explanation that the bill merely translated into action France's desire for peace and her determination that the Spanish conflict shall not degenerate into a European conflagration. The passage of the bill into law after the Senate's approval will endow the French government with dictatorial powers for the next six months in respect of the war.



## OPINION

The Cardinal's Pilgrimage  
Covers Something Sinister

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Jews are, it seems, Cardinal John O'Connor's cross to bear, so to speak. They do not understand how grateful they should be for how grateful he feels toward them. They did not comprehend the "tremendous compliment" — his words — he was paying them when he said that the Holocaust "may be an enormous gift that Judaism has given the world."

Jews probably feel that in that case it was better to receive than to give. Not being steeped in what Cardinal O'Connor calls his "theology of suffering" (suffering they understand, the theological coating of it is opaque), Jews may wonder if the slaughter of six million Catholics would be interpreted as an enormous gift to the world.

Even if the cardinal's "theology of suffering" makes sense to people within the closed circle of such theorizing, the cardinal should understand how offensive it sounds to persons who are outside that circle and who once were within the barbed wire of Auschwitz.

New York's wandering cardinal has called for creation of a Palestinian homeland. He has not said where; he is not a detail man. He also says he "can't talk intelligently about diplomatic relations," but he says that making peace in the Middle East is part of his vocation. Israel invited Cardinal O'Connor, and on the eve of his visit the Vatican ordered him to cancel appointments in Jerusalem offices. Instead he met the prime minister and president in their Jerusalem homes. But the president's home is in the building with his office. The cardinal said he "would be terribly disturbed if I were visiting an office."

The division of Jerusalem was an accident of the 1948 armistice in the Arab war to struggle the state of Israel in its cradle. It has now been more than 19 years since the eastern portion of Jerusalem was liberated from Jordanian occupation. During Jordanian occupation, when Jewish graves were used to pave roads, Christian churches were not allowed to renovate or buy property. Only since 1967 has there been free access to religious sites.

Most nations, including the United States, do not recognize Israeli sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, yet they extend full diplomatic recognition to Israel. The Vatican has never given Israel diplomatic recognition. Behind that fact, and beneath the comic canisity

about when an office is not an office, lurks something sinister.

It is reasonable to suspect that the Vatican is discomfited by the regathering of the Jewish people in their own state. The fact of Israel, without reference to the question of Jerusalem, challenges the hoary myth of Jewish "punishment" for "rejecting" Jesus.

The Vatican favors some "internationalizing" of Jerusalem. It is not clear what that means. God may be into details; the Vatican is not into details. Actually, Vatican preferences are simply uninteresting. The Vatican should be told that Jerusalem is none of its business. The Vatican lost whatever moral standing it had on the issue when, in 1982, the pope received Yasser Arafat, head of a terrorist organization that denies Israel's right to exist.

The fact that Pope Paul VI received Prime Minister Golda Meir and that John Paul II received Prime Minister Shimon Peres testifies only to Vatican realism: The Vatican recognizes that Israel exists. The rest of Vatican policy suggests that it resents that existence.

Cardinal O'Connor says he does not "know what the church did or did not do" during the Holocaust. He has a duty to know. The most charitable description of what the church did is damning enough: The Vatican thought it could husband its moral authority by remaining neutral, which meant keeping quiet. But Vatican power in politics inheres in words and gestures. Regarding Israel, Vatican gestures are loudly wrong.

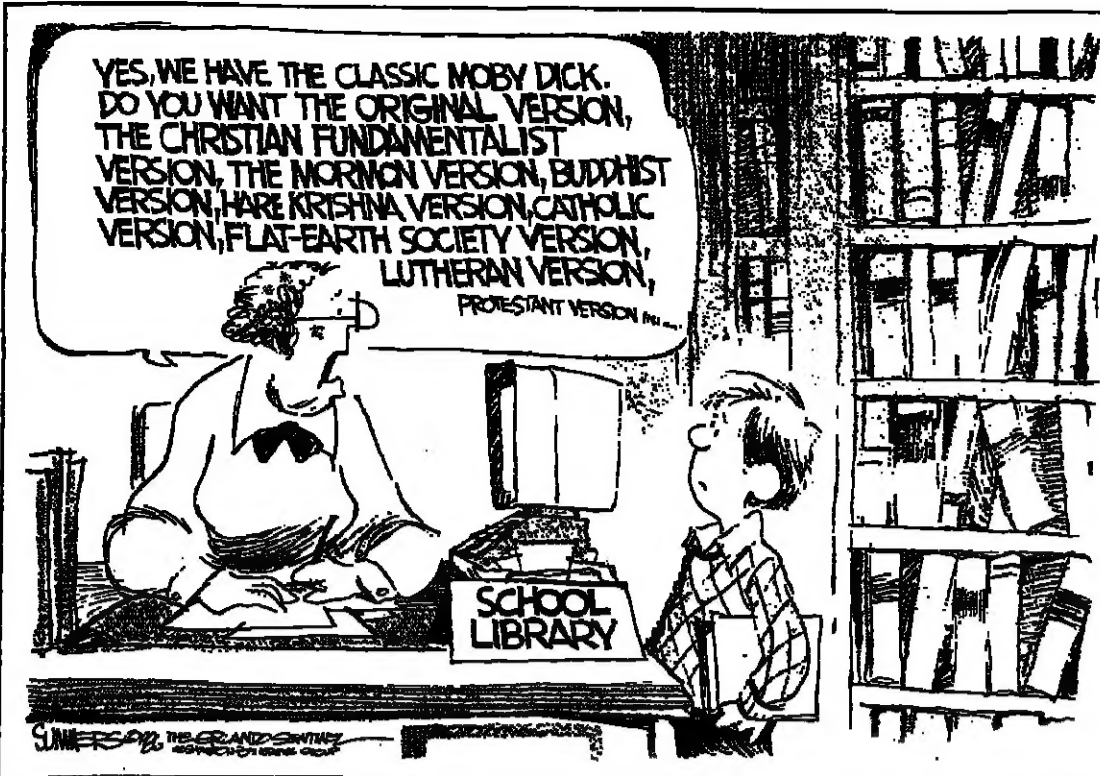
It is an American scandal that the U.S. Embassy is not in Jerusalem. Today the U.S. government stands convicted of cringing appeasement of Iran, a nation implacably hostile to American values. Now would be a good time for the U.S. government to stop appeasing Arab opinion about Jerusalem.

It is time to move the U.S. Embassy not just to Jerusalem but to the eastern portion that was liberated in 1967 and has now been well governed by Israel longer than it was occupied by Jordan. Moving the embassy would end the pretense that the unity of Israel's capital is negotiable, and would underscore the pervasiveness of Vatican policy.

Cardinal O'Connor said that Jewish criticism endangers the "fruits" (unspecified) of his trip and "makes it difficult for me to move further toward peace." Perhaps that was just an example of the new commonplace neologism of the contemporary cleric who thinks that solutions to problems elude secular leaders because secular leaders lack the cleric's — what? Certainly not humility.

The main fault here is not with the cardinal but with the political policy of the church of which he is a mere prince. Israel has heard his alibi before. He was only obeying orders.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Bomb and a Calendar

On Jan. 6, feast of the Epiphany, two symptomatic attacks on the integrity of the human soul appeared in your pages.

The depths of the drive to mechanize human activity appear in John M. Callahan's opinion column, "A Constant Calendar, Once and for All." The essential question is recognizing the difference between beat and rhythm. A metronome maintains an unchanging beat, as does a pile driver or a jackhammer. Beat is unchanging, mechanical, unresponsive to outward influence, dead. The tides flow in rhythms, ceaseless yet always changing, because the heavens around us are a harmony of moving rhythms. So the human heart has a rhythm with limbs and body, steady yet changing with every subtle perception and emotion — a burst of love, a moment of fear, tension, relaxation, each different. In the moments of subtle change the life of the soul unfolds and reaches out, via heart and lungs, to influence processes of thought, to guide us in our deeds.

In like manner the unchanging yet ever changing procession of days and months opens endless windows of new awareness, thoughts and impulses to the past, with which it connects us, but especially to an ever new present. Mr. Callahan's unchanging calendar would seal these windows, reducing time's rhythms to the beat of a pile driver.

Born of the same deadening trend is Peregrine Worsthorne's urging of "Thermoclear Morality" (*Other Comments*). Here one great "moral imperative" is seen to quash all others: Machiavelli as Beginner's Manual for politicians justified in any moral outrage

to save our hides from the nuclear holocaust. What sort of souls these hides might contain after sacrificing the last dregs of moral integrity to mitigate this overwhelming terror is my question.

MARK EBERSOL  
The Hague.

Peregrine Worsthorne is blind to the essential truth. That ultimate in sacred words, the U.S. Constitution, and the commitment of state and citizenry to be bound by it are precisely what best distinguishes the United States from his *let's not*, the Soviet Union.

LAWRENCE ELLIOTT  
Luxembourg.

The constant calendar may be a joy for accountants but it certainly sounds boring and complicated to me. What is wrong with 13 months of 28 days each, plus one day left over?

CHRISTINE FREMANTLE  
London.

## She Wasn't and Isn't Jewish

The Israeli Supreme Court order recognizing "converted" Shoshana Miller as a Jew (*World Briefs*, Jan. 5) is astonishing. That the American Jewish reform movement should conduct so-called conversions is one thing. For the Israeli Supreme Court to recognize a non-Jew as Jewish is to establish a dangerous precedent and is a challenge to the very Jewish laws that the court is supposed to be upholding. A Jewish state that does not follow the laws of the Torah has no meaning and no hope.

ISRAEL LANDSMAN  
Berlin.

## In Defense of Whitlesey

There was no rigid rule that monies contributed to U.S. Ambassador Faith Ryan Whitlesey's Embassy Fund by private citizens had to be used exclusively for the entertaining of Swiss citizens and not important visitors from the United States. The Neue Zürcher Zeitung made this point clearly in its coverage of the pendency.

News of the investigation into the matter should never have been known outside the U.S. State and Justice Departments unless and until the investigation was completed and the ambassador had been convicted of wrongdoing.

At present it seems quite clear that Ambassador Whitlesey will emerge without stain to her excellent character in private and in public life. It is a shame that soon after her arrival here for her second tour she and her three fine children should have to face unfair and demeaning articles in *The Washington Post* and the *International Herald Tribune*. Shame on both of you.

JAMES E. WARRING  
Hertford, Switzerland.

## Fashion News for Men

I am puzzled as to why you don't carry more fashion news for male readers. Your surveys show that men exceed women readers, and various articles indicate interest in dress among male executives. Just as the sports page was amplified after reader complaints, inquiries among male readers would support increased coverage of male fashion.

DON SEBASTIAN  
Athens.'Hi! This Is Colleen! I Want  
Your Money! Hi! This ...'

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — If we are to believe the sociologists and futurologists and otherologists engaged in the dubious business of telling us what tomorrow may or may not bring, America is soon to become a nation of stay-at-homes, burrowed away in our home-offices doing work in solitude that we now do in the company of others. The future, these seers would have us believe, is home-based computers attached, via telephone lines and modems, to distant

remarkably quick to take affront should their victims express indignation, or even polite dismay, at having their work and privacy thus interrupted. No doubt making these calls is no monotonous work, and a day of it must drum up a lot of unwelcome abuse, but that comes, as they say, with the territory. For a telephone solicitor to take offense at a would-be customer's irritation is approximately as justifiable as for a television pitchman to upbraid his audience for pressing Fast Forward.

## MEANWHILE

data centers. But that is only the half of it. The future is also Colleen.

Yes, Colleen. She called late one afternoon last week and asked for Mrs. Yardley. That should have been given away enough, inasmuch as Mrs. Yardley does not call herself Mrs. Yardley, but in all innocence I asked if she was the Colleen who lives down the street. No, she replied, she was Colleen So-and-So. Well, then, I asked, what did she want with Mrs. Yardley? She wanted, need it be said, money, in this case money laundered through magazine subscriptions that was ultimately to go, she said, to a program for those children who are described as "special." Politely, but firmly, I wished her a good day and rang off.

Colleen, like all the nameless Colleens huddled at their telephones drearily working their way through the pages of the telephone directory, is a daily reality of the new work order. For anyone who works at home, telephone solicitation is as much a part of the routine as the word processor, the typewriter or whatever machine one uses to accomplish one's business. Not merely that, but it is a reality the dimensions of which seem to be growing, steadily and inexorably, from occasional nuisance to ubiquity.

This conclusion is drawn from empirical observation. I have been a member of the home-office work force for nearly a dozen years, and can report from increasingly painful experience that the volume of telephone solicitations has intensified markedly during that period. The original culprit, in my experience at least, were a handful of organizations soliciting used clothing and housewares to be sold, they claimed, for the benefit of disabled veterans. We let them pick up a few ancient threads at our house, but we promptly ceased this munificence when we learned that some of the organizations are not nonprofit.

We stopped giving, that is, but they did not stop calling. The police call, too, and the firemen; retired police and firemen, actually, but when they solicit for their annual charities they are not loath to imply that their good causes have the approval of the respective departments and that donations are evidence of good citizenship. They don't get a nickel.

Indeed, these disembodied voices are

The solicitors come in all voices and all causes. Though most of the callers are women, the occasional male chimes in; so does the occasional tape recorder, as soliciting organizations have begun to learn that the human touch can be cheaper when computerized. Not merely do they want donations for the retarded and the police and the victims of leukemia; they want our views on matters political, our purchasing patterns on various items at large in the marketplace. Mainly, they want our money.

This, if little else, distinguishes them from the Jehovah's Witnesses, who want our souls and come right to the front door to get them. They make their monthly rounds through the neighborhood, immediately recognizable because they are the only people about who are dressed in Sunday best, ringing each doorbell in hopes of drawing the person who answers it into conversation about God and the hereafter. Those are heavy subjects for a working day, and so the apostles must be turned away. They are decent people, and no doubt their cause is good; they are also pests.

Whether they arrive by foot or by phone, those who enter unbidden the houses of persons they do not know seem to imagine themselves performing a service of sorts. Nothing could be further from the truth. They may be perfectly nice people, and one can sympathize with those who must support themselves by telephone solicitation because handicaps or illnesses render them shut-ins, but the only real businesses they are engaged in are invasion of privacy and interruption of work time.

There seems no way to eliminate them. Acquiring an unlisted number might be one, but a person who expresses opinions in public ought to be available to that public for dissent and debate, so I am in the phone book. Leaving the answering machine on all day might be another, but that is rude to one's friends and business associates; besides, ever since the days when free-lance work was an important part of my income, and the phone often meant money, I have been incapable of letting ringing phones lie. So if Colleen's calling, I'm answering; and if there is one certainty in this brave new world, it is that Colleen will call again.

The Washington Post.

## General News

EUROPEAN  
TOPICSPortuguese Charged  
In Passport Fraud

Guilherme Girao, a former Portuguese consul in Stuttgart, faces up to eight years in prison for allegedly stealing 2,000 passports and selling most of them to Chinese citizens of Taiwan seeking to live and work in Europe, Lisbon police say. They said the Taiwanese posed as citizens of Macao, a Portuguese enclave off the south China coast.

Mr. Girao, who was dismissed from the foreign service in 1982 for suspected irregularities, was arrested in September. The illegally sold passports were authentic except for the Portuguese names invented by Mr. Girao, officials said.

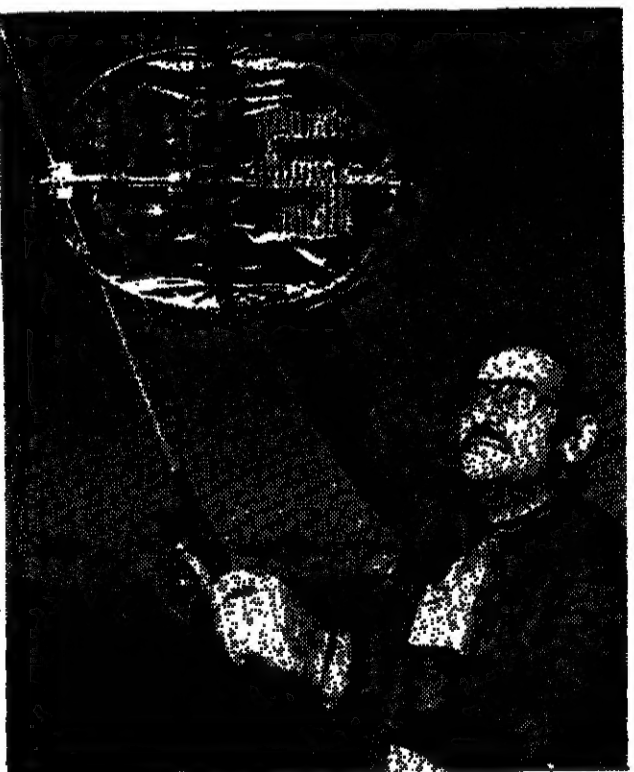
About 97 percent of Macao's 410,000 residents are of Chinese origin. Some are eligible for Portuguese passports. The Chinese and Portuguese authorities have been negotiating the return of Macao to China since June 1986, and Britain is to give back Hong Kong in 1997. The passports apparently were sold to Taiwanese who fear that they may also face a return to mainland Chinese control.

No More Irish Advice  
On Abortions Abroad

Copies of British magazines carrying advertisements for abortion clinics were publicly auctioned in Dublin as part of a protest against a ban on abortion referral services in the Irish Republic effective this week, *The Observer* newspaper reports.

A Dublin High Court ruling last month barred two city clinics from offering advice to women about abortion clinics in Britain. The prohibition of abortion, illegal in Ireland since 1861, was written into the Irish Constitution after an anti-abortion amendment was approved in a referendum in 1983. The two clinics, however, had continued giving advice to women on the ground that they were referring to abortion facilities in Britain, where abortion is legal.

The ruling has raised questions about the individual's right to give and receive information, *The Observer* said, and about the possibility that women traveling abroad for abortion eventually could be prosecuted.



UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT — Air-traffic controllers at London's Heathrow Airport complain that this device, held by its inventor, Kenneth Sams, causes blips on their radar. Mr. Sams said the wind-powered device, called UFO Sam, soars to 2,000 feet.

## Around Europe

Adolf Hitler created taxes and accumulated great wealth during his years in power, the West German magazine *Quick* reports. The weekly, quoting a book called "Hitler's Money" by Wulf G. Schwarzwaller, said that when Hitler became German chancellor in 1933, he ostentatiously renounced his yearly income of 47,200 marks, only to have it quietly reinstated in 1934. At the time, the average annual salary of a German worker was 1,200 marks. *Quick* said Hitler also made the Finance Ministry write off his tax debt of more than 400,000 marks, and received up to two million marks yearly from royalties from his book "Mein Kampf," as well as about 100 million marks a year in gifts from German industrialists.

"The Day After," a television film about the effects of nuclear war, will be shown in the Soviet Union, the U.S. network ABC announced last week. ABC said the Russians approached the network five weeks ago, and a three-year agreement had been reached starting Feb. 1. The network said it had asked for certain guarantees, including a Russian

translation as close as possible to the original version and broadcasts without interruptions for commentary. The \$7-million film portrays the devastation of a Middle Western town in the aftermath of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear war.

The British Parliament rejected a proposal to restore the death penalty for child murder. The vote was 175-110, with 385 members either abstaining or absent. The bill was submitted by Geoffrey Dickens, a Conservative. Attempts to reintroduce capital punishment for terrorist crimes and murder have repeatedly been defeated in Parliament since it was abolished in 1965 for all offenses except treason.

Winnie the Pooh, the popular bear whose adventures have delighted children for 60 years, is a big hit in the Soviet Union. Boris Zakhoder, a Russian children's poet and author who has translated A.A. Milne's books about Winnie, says the books sold more than 3.5 million copies in the Soviet Union in 1985. The bear, locally known as "Vinnie Pooh," even has a radio program teaching Russian children grammar.

—SVTSKE LOOLEN



As this newspaper moves into the celebration of its 100th year of publication in Paris, a series of Centennial columns will report events as well as tell readers a bit more about this most unusual publication. You, of course, are encouraged to contribute, though we cannot promise to run specific material submitted. The author of this Centennial column, Jack Lewis, worked in the mid-Thirties for the *Paris Herald* and now at the *International Herald Tribune*. Lewis went on to a bright journalistic career in New York, first for the parent newspaper in Manhattan and then for *Newsweek*. Along the way, he wrote a series of very funny detective novels. He now lives in the south of France.

## By Jack Lewis

When I say that the *Paris Herald* of the Thirties was essentially a small-town newspaper, I do not mean to suggest that our readership was itself a parochial one. On the contrary, our readers were avid for news, especially news from the United States. Political news (which in my day consisted mainly of what the New Deal was up to), baseball scores, the stock market — this was what our readers turned to first.

Most of the news from America was provided by the night-side cable rewrite battery, of whom there were maybe half a dozen of us, spinning as much copy as we could out of the stinky ration of words we received every evening from the New York Trib's home office. I won't deny that imagination sometimes played its role in the padding out of a finished product. Not that we ever misstated such facts as were available to us. We just garnished them a little.

But French news was something else again. Such serious but boring subjects as budgetary debates in the Chamber of Deputies were of no great interest to our readers. Once in awhile, a murder trial, especially a *crime passionnel*, might cause a stir in the American colony, but we could usually count on the French press to keep us ade-

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune  
The Stavisky Riots of 1934: How the  
Herald Handled a Breaking Story

quately informed on such matters. (We could also have learned something from the French press about the use of the imagination.)

We also had access to the files of the New York Herald Tribune's own Paris bureau,

tion of Paris by the Germans, it

does not seem all that impor-

Nor did the story itself

seem of undue importance

when it first began filtering

to the surface. A crooked financier

caught bribing an official or

two — what was so unusu-

ly suspicious circum-

stances, then a storm of indigna-

tion swept the country as hadn't

been seen since the Dreyfus

case. From the Royalist Cam-

elots du Roi to the down-trodden

proletariat, the people of Paris

finally erupted into the streets

in violent demonstrations.

Such government as there

was realized with equal vio-

lence, sending the ruthless

Gardes Mobiles to clear the

streets, the mounted Gardes Re-

publicains to ride down the

mobsters and finally, on the

very night of all, ordering the

Senegalese troops lined up at

the bridge between the Place de

la Concorde and the Chamber

of Deputies to turn the rioters

back with gunfire. I was in the

Place de la Concorde that night

and I can still remember the

sound of gunfire and the sight

of people crumpling to the

ground near me.

My own small role was not

such a happy one. I foolishly let

myself be caught up in a Gardes

Mobile sweep through the rue

Maudeine (I think it was) and

they were in no mood to pay

attention to press cards or any-

thing else. I went down under a

rain of those short clubs of

theirs and was left lying in the

street as they passed over me. I

managed to drag myself to the

nearest café, where several other

reporters had prudently taken

refuge before the onslaught. I

must have looked terrible:

Bloody, semi-conscious, black

and blue. Bad enough, anyway,

for one of my colleagues to call

the Herald and tell them that

their reporter had been badly

beaten up. This the Herald duly

reported with a Page One head.

Meanwhile, after a brandy or

two had been poured into me —

and with the resilience of youth

being what it is — I pulled

myself together and made my

way back to the office. By then I

was almost presentable. Manag-

ing Editor Eric Hawkins took

one look at me and clapped his

hand to his head. "How dare

you look so well!" he deman-

ded. "We've got you practically

dead in our story." It was no

good my saying that it wasn't I

who had phoned in the news of

my near-death. From Eric's

point of view, I had let the

paper down, and he never for-

gave me.

This is the sixth in a series of

messages about the IHT which will

appear throughout the Centennial

year.

Paris, February 6, 1934, Place de la Concorde. Left, rioters

gather on the bridge leading from the National Assembly.

Above, violence erupts between the crowd and mounted police.

ROGER WOLFF

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## TWA Hijacking Suspect Held by West Germans; U.S. Seeks Extradition

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — The West German authorities have arrested a Lebanese man whom they believe to be one of two who hijacked a TWA airliner and forced it to Beirut, where 39 Americans were held hostage for 17 days in June 1985.

A U.S. Navy diver was murdered on the plane and his body dumped on the Beirut airport tarmac.

Interior Ministry sources said that the 22-year-old Arab was apprehended at the Frankfurt airport on Tuesday after flying from Beirut. Customs officials discovered three wine bottles filled with a methylnitrate, a liquid explosive, in the man's baggage.

According to the sources, the man had intended to enter West Germany, where it appeared he planned to give the explosives to others who would use them in a terrorist operation. He was traveling on a false Lebanese passport, they said.

The German sources gave the man's name as Mohammed Ali Hamadei. In Washington, Patrick Korten, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman, said that international arrest warrants had been issued for a man variously known as Mohammed Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadei and "Castro."

"We definitely know his identity," said Mr. Korten, who said the American authorities were "discussing with the Germans the possibility of having him returned."

A West German Interior Ministry spokesman said he expected that the man would be extradited to the United States in a matter of days.

According to one German source, Mr. Hamadei was born in Lebanon on June 13, 1964. He had reportedly lived in West Germany from 1982 to 1984 after applying for political asylum, but left the country after withdrawing his application. He speaks German.

Coming 10 days before a national election, the arrest was a political as well as an anti-terrorist coup for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said, "The man we captured is a big fish." Without giving details, Mr. Zimmermann said he expected the arrest to lead to other police action.

The arrest in Frankfurt came a day after Italian police seized a 26-year-old Lebanese named Bachir Khodr in Milan with 24 pounds (11 kilograms) of high-powered explosives. Italian police sources said

they were investigating the possibility of a link between the two cases.

The West German police were also reported to be looking into the possibility that Mr. Hamadei might have been implicated in a bombing at the Frankfurt airport on June 19, 1985, that killed three persons and wounded 42.

The hijacking of the Trans World Airlines was staged by two Arabs on June 14, 1985, after the airliner took off on a flight from Rome to Athens with 153 passengers on board.

A third accomplice, Ali Atwa, was arrested in Athens after failing to get a seat on the flight. Before being freed by the Greek authorities — in exchange for Greek passengers on the plane — he said he and his comrades were members of the extremist Islamic Jihad organization.



DESERT WAR — A Chadian soldier inspects the wreckage of a Libyan tank in Fada in northern Chad. On the left lies a dead Libyan soldier. About 2,000 Chadian troops and former rebels defeated 1,500 Libyan troops in fighting there early in January.

## In French Scandal, Spotlight Shifts to Government

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An investigation into allegations of corruption under France's former Socialist government has taken a new turn that could embarrass the current conservative administration.

The affair centers on a former senior official of the Cooperation Ministry who has been charged with embezzlement. The ministry deals with development aid to Third World countries.

The official, Yves Chaler, who was the chief of staff to former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci, allegedly benefited from the misuse of funds of Le Carrefour du Développement, or Development Crossroads, a semi-public institution that received development funds from the ministry.

Now, new questions are being raised about how Mr. Chaler fled abroad before the scandal broke, using a false passport issued under the conservative administration. His period in exile enabled him to talk freely to the French press, embarrassing the Socialists.

Mr. Chaler was arrested in November after arriving in France from Latin America with the passport, which bore a false name.

In press interviews before his return, he told stories of funds intended for overseas development being used to finance the election

campaigns of two Socialist politicians, including Mr. Nucci, and of other misuse of government funds.

On Monday, the examining magistrate in charge of the case, Jean-François Michon, asked Interior Minister Charles Pasqua to decide whether state secrecy applied in the case, judicial sources said.

He asked the question in connection with the delivery of a passport in the name of Yves Navarro that was sent to Mr. Chaler in Brazil in July.

Several French press reports have said that Mr. Chaler fled France in April, first to Paraguay, after being tipped off by a senior Interior Ministry official of the center-right government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, then only a month old.

The respected daily Le Monde, which has been reporting the affair in minute detail, said that Judge Michon was now investigating two aspects of the case: embezzlement under the last government and possible later attempts by figures in the current government to exploit the scandal for political ends.

Last week, the judge questioned Bernard Gérard, the head of the French counterintelligence service known as DST, its French initials.

Le Monde said that Mr. Gérard had acknowledged to the judge that his service had issued the passport

to Mr. Chaler on the instructions of higher authority. Questioned further, Le Monde reported, he invoked state secrecy.

This week, Mr. Michon asked Mr. Pasqua, who is Mr. Gérard's ultimate superior, to decide whether such a defense was justified, the newspaper said.

Le Monde said that the effect of Judge Michon's request would be to oblige Mr. Pasqua either to allow Mr. Gérard and other officials to be questioned or to back his subordinate's stance and close the judge's access to such witnesses.

French commentators have remarked that the second option, in what was apparently a simple criminal affair of issuing false documents, would imply that higher interests really were at stake.

The scandal broke last year, when officials said they had found a hole of around 20 million francs (\$3 million) in the accounts of Development Crossroads and a warrant for Mr. Chaler's arrest was issued.

The organization, which was set up by the Socialists to promote Third World issues, served as a clearing house for funds to aid social development projects abroad.

In an interview with the rightist Le Figaro Magazine during his time in Paraguay, Mr. Chaler laid out three main aspects of the case.

The first was the purchase of a chateau, originally intended as a training school for African civil servants, that then was resold cheaply to Mr. Chaler.

The second was high spending by some French delegates to the annual French-African summit meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi, in 1984, involving overcharging, false receipts and a 10-percent kickback on some items.

The third was the financing by an agency called French Promotion, linked to Development Crossroads, of election posters for Mr. Nucci and another prominent Socialist politician, Louis Mermaz, the former National Assembly president. Both men publicly denied any use of illicit funds.

Mr. Chaler's lawyer, Xavier de Roux, has said that his client is under special guard at La Santé prison in Paris because of fears for his life. This week Mr. Michon refused a request to release Mr. Chaler on bail.

One official, a senior police officer, has been charged in connection with the passport issued to Mr. Chaler.

The officer, Jacques Delebois, the head of the International Service of Technical Police Cooperation, said in December that he had asked to be formally charged so as to have access to documents in the case and clear his name.

## Chernobyl Fallout Fears Still Harm EC Food Exports to Asian Customers

By Peter Maass

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Eight months after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, European Community food exporters are learning that consumer fears over radioactivity may have a longer half-life than the radiation itself.

Although EC officials insist that radiation levels in community food exports are well within "safe" levels, several importing countries, mainly in Southeast Asia, continue to lodge protests. This has unsettled the EC, which fears that the protests may spread and reduce its agricultural exports.

Thailand and Singapore have blocked imports of some EC dairy products over the past few months, and the Philippines is said to be unhappy with radiation levels in EC foods. A few days ago, a Brazilian court reportedly blocked imports of powdered milk from Western Europe.

"It's causing great difficulties for our exporters," said Paul Grey, head of the EC's foodstuffs division. He indicated that about 100,000 tons of food, mostly dairy products, had been turned back by importing countries.

Community officials argue that the Southeast Asian countries have set unacceptably strict radiation limits on food imports. They believe that New Zealand and Australia, trying to ward off markets from the EC, discreetly encourage consumer fears over EC goods.

To dispel these fears, the EC is mounting a quiet diplomatic effort to change people's minds.

"Whenever they have an opportunity, they bring this matter up," said a Brussels-based diplomat from one of the Asian nations.

The EC's difficulties date back to April, when an explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant near Kiev sent a cloud of radioactive fallout over Europe.

Large amounts of EC food were irradiated by the fallout and were temporarily kept off markets in the disaster's immediate aftermath.

Most of the radioactivity that fell on Europe had a short life span, but some has lingered and now shows up in varying quantities in certain foods. The community asserts that the radiation is within acceptable limits, but not everyone is accepting its word.

Late in the summer, Singapore rejected several thousand tons of EC dairy products, and the community quickly dispatched an emissary to clear matters up. The official was not entirely successful: Singapore still rejects small amounts of EC food imports.

Mr. Grey, setting off next week

for a trip to Japan, plans to make a stop in Thailand. It, too, has been rejecting EC dairy products that exceed locally permissible levels.

Meanwhile, the community has made what one official described as a "formal representation" to the Philippines. The official said Manila had made complaints about the radioactive content of some EC products.

Although EC officials describe the amount of rejected food as relatively small, they apparently fear a snowball effect. They worry that harmful publicity on the sensitive subject of radioactivity could lead jittery consumers to a de facto boycott of EC food products.

EC and industry officials believe the strict Southeast Asian standards are due, at least in part, to the influence of Australia and New Zealand. They believe they can counter these fears by showing that the EC is peddling tainted products.

"It's the revenge of Green-

peace," said Mr. Grey, referring to the 1985 scandal in which French agents operating in New Zealand sank a boat belonging to the ecologist group.

A New Zealand diplomat said: "It would be wrong to say that New Zealand has set out to exploit the Chernobyl accident." He pointed out, however, that for years New Zealand and Australia have "emphasized the healthiness" of their farm products.

The EC aims to convince wary countries that their standards are unnecessary. EC officials note that the Southeast Asian levels are, in some cases, more than 10 times stricter than the EC's own levels.

The EC has set a 370-bequerel limit for dairy products, and 600 bequerels for other foods. The U.S. and Japan have a 370-bequerel limit for all food products. The bequerel is a standard measure of radioactivity.

## Italian Trade Unionists Confront Jaruzelski

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

ROME — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, ended an official visit to Italy in a bitter confrontation with Italian labor leaders, who demanded that he allow independent trade unions in his Communist-ruled homeland.

General Jaruzelski met reluctantly Wednesday afternoon with the heads of Italy's three labor confederations, and by the end of the two-and-a-half-hour meeting he clearly wished he had not.

The meeting turned out to be the low point in an otherwise successful three-day visit, his first official visit to a Western country since his December 1981 crackdown on the Solidarity labor movement.

Prior to his confrontation with the pro-Solidarity union leaders Wednesday, he had apparently fruitful meetings with President Francesco Cossiga, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and several Italian industrialists whose investments he openly sought.

But the exchange between Poland's leader and the representatives of Italy's working class — including its own Communists — was anything but successful.

In the words of Giorgio Benvenuto, the secretary-general of the Socialist-leaning UIL labor federa-

tion, the exchanges with the general were "clear, frank, tough." Union sources said that meant it was a "tense confrontation."

"We told Jaruzelski the things he did not want to hear from Lech Walesa," Mr. Benvenuto said, referring to the Solidarity leader.

A communiqué issued by the three labor federations — the UIL, the Communist-dominated CGIL, and the Christian Democrat-controlled CISL — said that the federation leaders had spoken of "the need for trade union pluralism to be reinstated in Poland."

The communiqué added that the unions had demanded that General Jaruzelski's amnesty for political prisoners last fall be extended to all such prisoners. Antonio Pizzinato, the head of the Communist-led union, said he had a list of at least 25 Polish workers still imprisoned despite the amnesty.

General Jaruzelski, according to the union leaders, suggested that their criticisms were "misinformed" and that there was union pluralism in Poland. Solidarity, he reportedly said, was not a union.

He termed his meeting Tuesday with Pope John Paul II "extremely important" for Poland and for détente in Europe. He also confirmed that he had formally invited John Paul to make his third visit to his homeland as pope in June.

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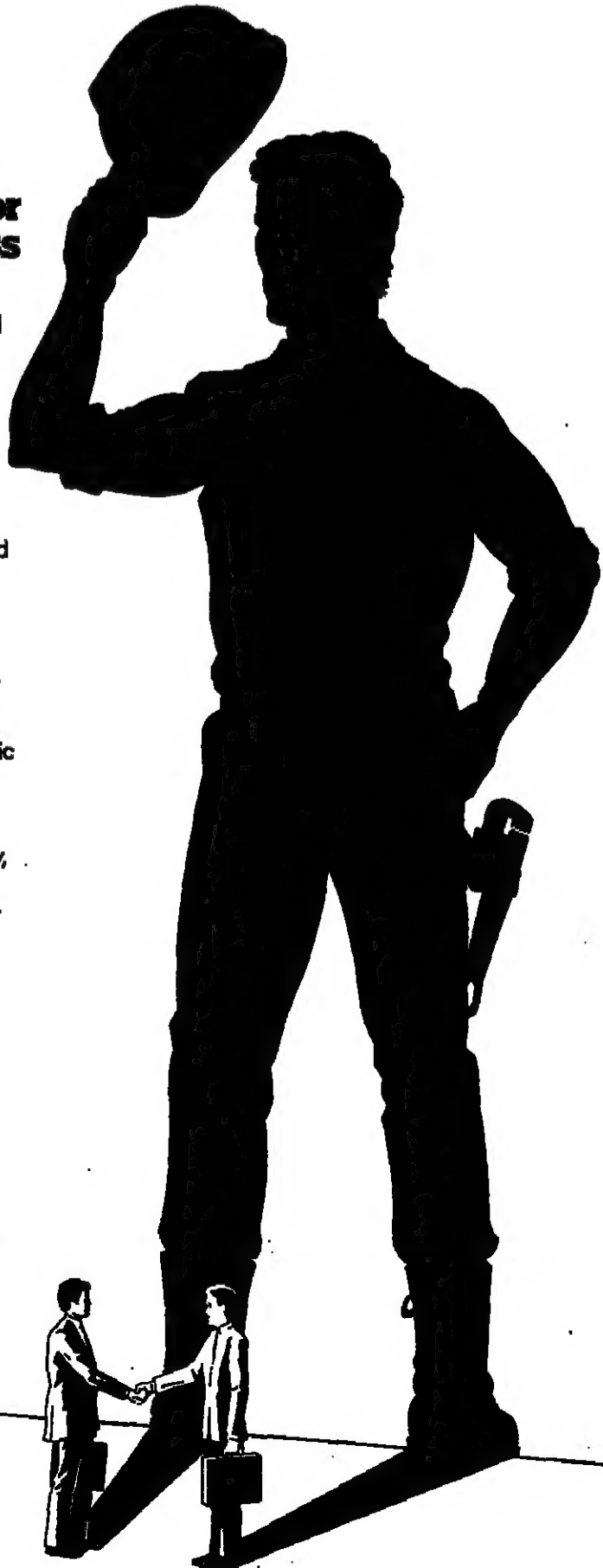
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Editor-in-Chief, AN NAHAR Publications, Lebanon  
Speech Topic: "Communication: The Arabs and the World-Past, Present & Future"



Dr. M.A. Matar, New Jersey  
Supervisor, Network Planning Group, International Network Planning Dept., AT&T, U.S.A.  
Speech Topic: "Staying Ahead in the Business World: Telemarketing, Teleconferencing—No Longer a Luxury"



Prof. Dr. Abdel Aziz Hegazy, Cairo  
Chairman, Bank of Commerce & Development "Al Tegyaryoon", Former Prime Minister, Egypt  
Panel Topic: "Banking and Economic Trends in the Arab World"



Tarek Nour, Cairo  
President, Americana Advertising, Egypt  
Speech Topic: "The Creative Edge: How to Win Hearts & Govern Pockets"



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International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

A first close-up look at Lloyd's

For the first time in its 300-year history, the group of insurance underwriters known as Lloyd's of London has opened its doors to the public. The site—a far cry from the organization's 17th-century origins in Edward Lloyd's coffeehouse near the Tower of London—is the society's new \$230 million headquarters building in Lime Street in the financial district. The structure, designed by the architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the equally avant-garde Pompidou Center in Paris, has aroused controversy. Reached by outside glass elevators, the new visitors' gallery on the fourth floor offers a fine view of the city and of a 200-foot (60.8 meters) high atrium and the underwriting room below. Business worth nearly \$30 million in premiums flows into Lloyd's every working day from around the world. In the room's center stands the Lutetia Bell, sounded only in the event of a disaster at sea. The visitors' gallery is open Monday through Friday from 10 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. Admission is free. More information is available from the British Tourist Authority (40 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019; 212-581-4700).

A golfer's Scottish dream tour

As winter fastens its grip on the Northern Hemisphere, many golfers can only dream of summer joys on the course, and among them, some may conjure a vision of Scotland, where the game began, and of playing its historical courses and of watching the British Open. For these golfers there is a tour scheduled to leave New York on July 14 and return July 24. It is built around four days at the British Open at Muirfield in Scotland, followed by two days of golfing at Gleneagles and two more at the Ailsa course at Turnberry, site of the 1986 British open. Based on double occupancy, the tour is \$2,575 a person. Included are round-trip air fare between New York and Scotland, accommodations, daily breakfast and dinner, tickets for the open, greens fees, reserved starting times, caddy service and transfers. Reservations are available from Golf International-Marama (205 East 42d Street, New York, New York 10017; 212-661-6563).

Harrods in Frankfurt, Madrid

Mention of Harrods brings an image of the department store in London's Knightsbridge section. Well, from now on, mention of Harrods must allow for a vision, too, of a little bit of Germany and Spain. Harrods Ltd. has opened its first airport shop in a new shopping mall at the Frankfurt Airport in West Germany. And another Harrods, in Madrid, is scheduled to open this month. The Frankfurt venture is the first Harrods shop in Germany and the store's first airport outlet. Half the store's 3,100 square feet (944.6 square meters) is devoted to the Harrods line of food products and German produce. A buffet of fresh various delicacies accompanied by wine or Champagne by the glass. The shop also features British men's and women's wear and a selection of accessories, small leather goods, stationery and jewelry. The new store is open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

Vermont winter fêtes heat up

For devotees of winter activities like sled dog competitions, broom hockey and a triathlon of cross-country skiing, skating and snowshoeing, things are heating up. These events as well as snow golf, skating parties and fireworks are planned at the Newport Winterfest on Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1, 7 and 8. But such Vermont festivities are not confined to Newport. Brookfield will hold a three-day Winter Ice Festival, Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, with ice harvesting, dog team demonstrations, family cross-country ski racing and areas for sledding and sleigh rides. The Vermont winter schedule also includes telemark skiing festivals, ice fishing derbies, junior ski jumping championships, antique shows, maple festivals and the United States Open Snowboarding Championships, March 6 to 8, in Stratton. Free Vermont winter information is available from the Vermont Travel Division (Department R722, 134 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05602; 802-828-3236).

# Fly-Driving Through the Desert

As the Paris-Dakar rally drivers head for their goal, a former desert driver tells how he learned to cope with the shifting sands of the Sahara.

by Pearson Phillips

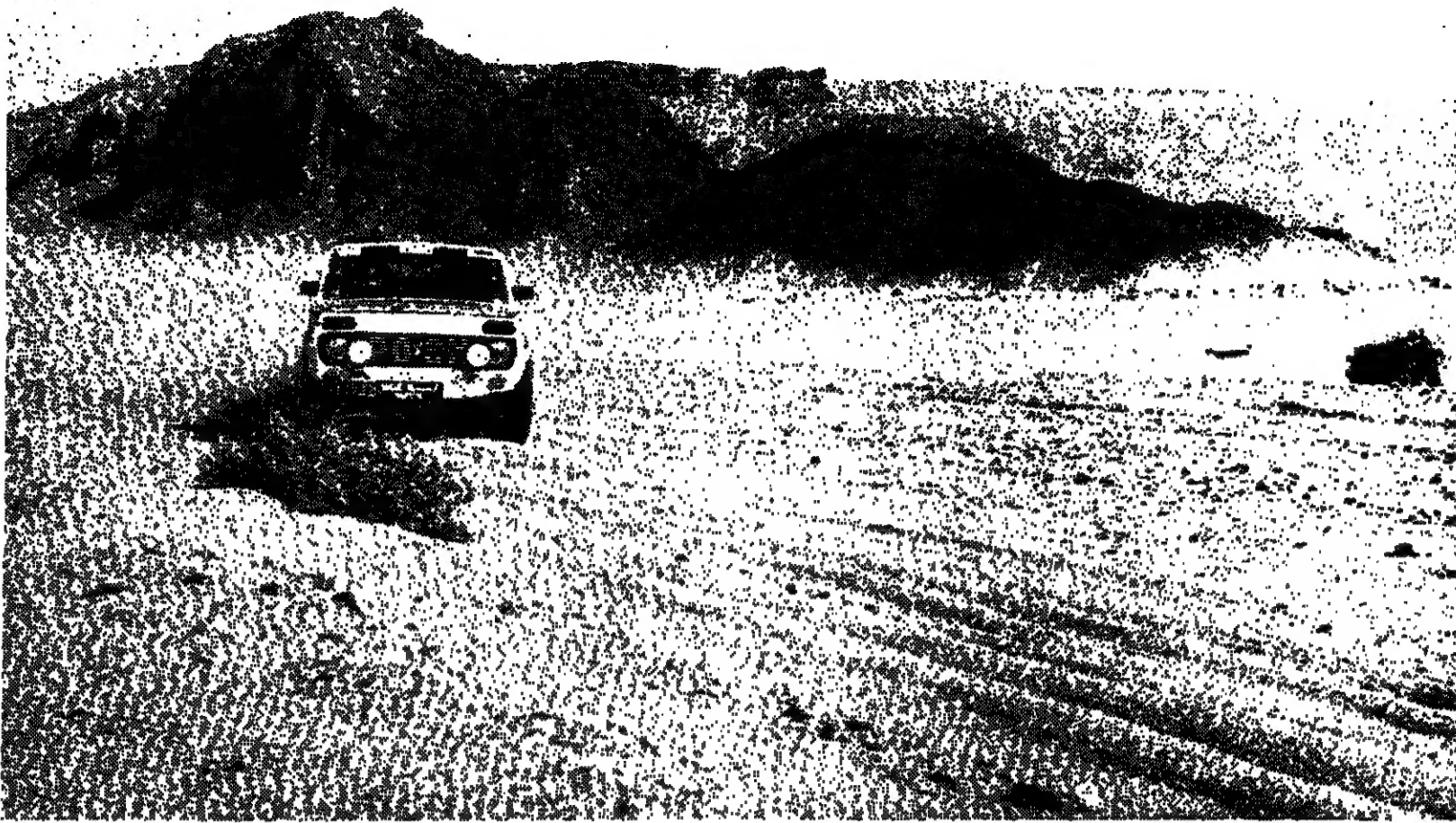
It seems as though the sky is cheating. There is so much of it in the desert. It presses down on the receding horizon, taking up far more than its usual space. At night the stars overflow into the whole environment, making desert newcomers feel vulnerable, clinging to the surface of the earth's crust. This feeling of naked exposure will surprise those who come from the high rise comfort of cities or rolling country landscapes to drive across the desert or take part in such things as the Paris to Dakar rally. They may be prepared for the purely physical hardships of sand and heat. But not for the loneliness and spiritual trepidation which comes from being a small speck under an oppressive canopy of sky.

It was the sight of the returning desert travelers passing through Algiers in southern Spain which first caught my imagination. They were tough, sunburned, bearded Sahara warriors with their stained and battered Land-Rovers and Volkswagen trucks, spare gas cans and sand ladders strapped to the roof, goatskin water carriers hanging in the breeze over their mudguards.

I bought the map of maps, Michelin No. 153, Africa (north and west). Areas of it are either white space or filled in roughly with yellow crayon strokes, as if by a schoolboy geographer trying to indicate sand dunes. I noted the difference between wells which had "tan potable," "tan salé," or "tan très mauvaise."

I traced the route of the French Berliet truck expedition which had set up markers all over the desert as guidance. Inevitably, I found myself, one day, at Adrar in Algeria, where the tarmac ended and the emptiness began, with my Land-Rover, my compass and my water purifying kit. The gendarmes questioned my wife and I before we could proceed. How much water? (At least 12 liters per day per person with the same in reserve). How much fuel? Open the hood and show the radiator hoses. Show the spares. Where is the first aid kit?

My luck was to give a lift to a gendarme, who was going on leave to the next village. He taught me the different desert surfaces and how to drive on them. "Volée," he shouted, as we lurched along a track that had been beaten into corrugations by truck traffic, so that the Land-Rover was sliding to bits. But how do you "fly" over that? "Get up the top of the corrugations without falling into the troughs between." For the Land-Rover it was about 83 kilometers per hour (52 miles per hour). It was a revelation. We sailed along with the barest trembling beneath the wheels. But there isn't much



Rally driver roars through Algeria.

control at that speed. There is so little contact with the ground. You have to think about corners well in advance. It was like driving on an ice-covered lake.

In places the wind had drifted soft sand onto the track, which threatened to bog us down. For this the gendarme showed me his "wheel-wagging" technique. Wagging the steering wheel sharply from side to side made the front wheels act as a kind of snow plough, making a wide trough which helped the rear wheels to pass through. Provided we kept up speed we always made it. At one patch, where the engine was struggling, he added his golden rule of gear-changing in soft sand. "Always change down before you think you need to." The vital thing for getting through is to keep up the momentum.

MOST people think automatically of sand dunes when they think of the Sahara. They exist, looking strangely unreal, as though they had been painted in for effect. Their loose, soft sand is difficult. But they form only around 12 percent of the surface. The rest is varied. One moment you will be hurtling over hard rock. The next you will come to some tricky stuff called "fesh-fesh," a dust as fine as talcum powder covered by a thin crust that you may or may not break through. My favorite was the occasional wide, open spaces made of a thin coating of soft sand on a firm base. You can really fly on that. Also enjoyable was a surface made of smooth, round pebbles buried into a hard sand base. The stones are rounded and polished by the sand and winds.

Long, empty stretches have their own

dangers. The mind switches over to an automatic reflex system. There are none of the normal hazards of driving to look out for, such as other vehicles or pedestrians. The mind is occupied with a different range of priorities, selecting a path, avoiding pot holes, slowing down for sandy corners or choosing the least fearsome bit of corrugation. But these are all things which unfold steadily before the eye. They are not sudden situations created by other people. For this reason desert driving seems less taxing on the nervous system. You don't have to be totally involved. For one long stretch I discovered I had been "elsewhere" for 20 kilometers. It was a shock to return to full consciousness and realize that I could remember nothing of the previous half hour's driving. I even found it difficult to retain full control, as though the unconscious was saying "It's alright, I can do it."

But this semi-conscious state can't be trusted. I was once doing 50 miles per hour on a piece of corrugated piste when I "woke up" to see a ditch across the track in front. I braked, which was probably wrong. The vehicle slowed, hit the far wall of the trough and shot upwards. It was enough to jolt the roof-top jerrycans loose from their straps and send them, full of gas, down the windshield onto the hood in a heap. A spark of a dislodged filter cap could have had us in flames. But the caps held. I switched off the engine and stared horrified at the garland of jerrycans round our nose. Then I laughed. That seemed the correct African thing to do. But the lesson was never carry gas on the roof unless it is in containers that can be locked and gripped in a special metal cage.

Not getting stuck is only part of the problem, of course. Not getting lost is another. I was told that the three main rules are: never trust your compass; never follow other vehicle tracks thinking they are going your way, and if you decide you are lost never carry blindly on. I learned when I went 50 miles off course on my first day off the tarmac that the metal in a Land-Rover ruins any compass reading. You have to stop, walk a fair distance from the truck, and then take a reading. But even then, you can't be sure. There are ferrous deposits all over the desert. You have to check your compass all the time, either with your watch hour hand and the sun, or, at night, by the old faithful North Star. Better still is to have a local on board who knows the way, so long as he is not just boasting for the sake of a lift.

The best desert man I ever came across was a small, wrinkled, laughing character called Ahmed. He was a member of the Hassaniyeh tribe, which tries to survive in the Baiyuda desert, to the west of the Nile in northern Sudan. We set off to find a strange water hole in the midst of the emptiness called the Gakul ponds.

ACCORDING to an intelligence report from a certain major, the Honorable J.G. Talbot, dated August, 1898, the route was "heavy for infantry and horses, but firewood and camel grazing are plentiful throughout." We traveled through a variety of landscapes: sand valleys, rolling hills of black basalt slabs, and wide wadis of difficult going in which heaps of sand had built up round the remains of tussocky vegetation. I spoke little Arabic and Ahmed no English,

but every now and then he would grip his left elbow with his right hand, and then bring his left upper-arm down in a vigorous pointing gesture, like the arm of a railway signal. All I had to do was line up the Land-Rover so that this imperious arm of his pointed straight down the middle of the road.

We arrived at Major Talbot's watering hole to discover a greenish liquid at the base of some rocks with a surface scum of dust and animal droppings. We camped overnight, and watched as squadron after squadron of sand grouse arrived to drink. They landed about thirty feet from the water, then made a quick dash to the pond, trilling all the time. Discipline reigned. As one flock left another arrived. In the morning I found another pool, cleaner and higher in the rocks. I bathed, watched by a hawk, proving that it is possible to swim in the desert.

On the way home to Ahmed's village of eight straw huts in mid-desert he decided we needed meat to celebrate the journey. It is a disgraceful but understandable local habit to chase gazelles in trucks and try to run them down. Goaded by Ahmed I gave chase to one across a wide, sandy plain. As we drew alongside I found that my pallid Western instincts were too strong for me to twist the wheel, break one of its legs and allow Ahmed to dispatch it with his knife. I secretly inched out the choke so that the Land-Rover lost power and the gazelle got away. I'm afraid I was a great disappointment to my guide. But at least that is the kind of problem no one is likely to meet on the Paris Dakar rally.

Pearson Phillips is a British journalist.

## MUSEUMS

# Unfrequented, Varied Glories of Athens

by Henry Kamm

ALONG with the Acropolis and a few other sites of antiquity, the museums of Athens are the principal attractions of a city that increasingly disappoints visitors. The museums compensate, by their variety and interest, for a capital that has suffered more than most from urban growth and the effects of air pollution, noise and traffic.

Athens has become a city in which few visitors linger longer than is necessary to see the Acropolis and the ancient Agora before catching a bus to Delphi or Olympia or a boat or plane to the islands.

Most visit at least the National Archaeological Museum, but there are many more fine, less frequented collections of art and other displays of the varied glories that were Greece. Some of the most interesting:

The National Archaeological Museum presents a magnificent array of the finds of excavations throughout Greece through all the periods of pre-Christian antiquity.

The problem for the visitor is to guard against succumbing to museum fatigue induced by the quantity on display before coming face to face with the masterworks that should induce the thrilling shock of recognition.

One way around this is to look at the highlights first and then take a second tour, stopping wherever one's eye lands. A well-illustrated booklet in English, "The Highlights of the National Museum," is on sale at the entrance for \$1.50. Its author, Catherine G. Korres, suggests one and a half hours for her tour, which seems a bit meager.

My own nonexclusive listing of indispensable stops: The astonishing golden masks from Mycenaean, including that which its discoverer, Heinrich Schliemann, mistakenly held to be the mask of Agamemnon. The gold cups decorated with relief scenes depicting bulls

in Display Case 32, Hall 5, the Mycenaean Hall.

The statues of the "Harp Player" and "Double Flutist" in the Cycladic Hall, No. 5. The statue of a youth known as the "Sounion Kouros," Hall 8.

The "Volamandra Kouros," Hall 10A. The tombstone of Aristion, Hall 11. The statue of Croesus and the base of a statue decorated with bas-reliefs of sports and games, Hall 13.

The great bronze statue of "Poseidon of Artemision," Hall 15.

The Funeral Stele of Hegeso, Hall 18.

The "Youth of Antikythera," Hall 28.

The lifelike Hellenistic bronze heads of men, Hall 30.

The collection of small bronzes in Halls 36 and 37.

The Byzantine jewelry, the most modern items on display, of the Helen Stathatos collection, Hall 32.

The Santorini frescoes, in Hall 48 on the second floor.

The museum (1 Tassios Street) is open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. weekdays, Sunday from 9:30 to 2:30. Admission is about \$2.25.

Many visitors, sated with the temples of the Parthenon, Erechtheion and Propylaea, neglect the Acropolis Museum at the rear of what may be the world's most visited hilltop, and miss as splendid a collection of Greek sculpture as they are likely to find anywhere.

In the most spectacular display, behind a glass wall in the final room of the small museum, are the Caryatids of the Erechtheion, which have had to be removed and replaced with copies to protect them against pollution. Dramatically lighted, the maidens create a striking effect even when relieved of their function of supporting a temple roof.

Presented far better than the statuary of the National Museum, which makes almost no attempt at labeling to place the works in a historical and aesthetic context, the statuary



Head at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art.

in the Acropolis Museum is accompanied by labels that orient visitors.

Outstanding in the first three galleries are a monumental sculpture of a lioness killing a cow (Gallery 1), a statue of a patriot bearing a sacrificial calf (Gallery 2) and a bas-relief of two lions devouring a bull (Gallery 3).

Gallery 4 contains a splendid horseman of the sixth century B.C., an exceptionally realistic marble dog and a series of female statues, particularly a seated Athena of great immediacy. A larger-than-life battle between

gods and giants dominates Gallery 5. In great contrast to the violent action of that work is a bas-relief of a pensive Athena, her head bowed, leaning on a spear in the next gallery.

Galleries 7 and 8 offer striking segments of the friezes of the Acropolis's remaining temples, masterpieces perhaps from the school of Phidias, the greatest Greek sculptor.

The museum is open Sunday from 8 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., Monday and Wednesday through Saturday from 7:30 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. and Tuesday from 11 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. Admission to the Acropolis, including the museum, is \$3.

The Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art is the newest and most valuable addition to the Athens museum scene. It is hard to recognize in today's city the fountainhead of Western civilization, the Platonic ideal of noble clarity, simplicity and reason, all symbolized by classic columns sharply limned by an unsparring sun in a cloudless sky. The Goulandris Museum, opened in 1986, has brought this Greek ideal within reach, making it possible to cross the cultural gap between the quotidian and the sublime simply by walking through its door.

On display is the private collection of the late Nicholas P. Goulandris, a shipping magnate, and his wife, Dolly, a widow's labor of love in her husband's memory. It is a choice collection, second not even to that of the National Museum, of those deceptively "modern" figurines of white marble that are the beginning of Greek art.

Some are abstract, reducing the human figure to the shape of a violin, sharply pinched at its waist. Others are more realistic, particularly a delightful figure of a jolly man sitting on a stool and raising a cup. Five thousand years old, each of these works of nameless masters from the Cycladic islands

Continued on page 10



17th Century St. Katharine at the Byzantine Museum.



## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## Games Airlines Can Play With Reservations Systems

by Roger Collis

**G**AMES airlines play. Let's say you want to fly from London to Ottawa so you call your travel agent to check out flights. The chances are he will call up British Airways, and if he's conscientious, Air Canada as well, on Travi-com, a British-based reservation system which enables him to enter the computers of 44 participating airlines with a single set of commands. What is he likely to offer you?

## Computer screens often contain built-in biases

BA/Air Canada connections through New York and Toronto and Air Canada all the way via Halifax and Toronto. Neither airline's computer shows that the Canadian carrier Wardair flies twice a week nonstop to Ottawa.

This is a relatively benign example of how computer reservation systems (CRSs) present biased flight information to passengers. If you ask an airline for a flight on a day they don't fly, they'll suggest the day before or the day after. Some will show competitors' flights only as a last resort or not at all. Or they may offer a more devious routing on a segment that is operating under capacity. Caveat emptor is the watchword for the frequent flyer.

CRSs have become a powerful marketing tool and a major source of revenue for airlines that charge others a hefty fee to have their fares and flights listed. Says an industry source: "There are only so many ways an airline can compete, on service standards, price to a limited degree, agents' commission, which may or may not be on top of the table, and the convenience of schedules. But the key to the future is developing reservation systems that can maximize loads through the fine-tuning of space and getting your terminal into an agent's office so that he'll be more inclined to book on your flights."

The U.S. market is dominated by two systems, American Airlines' Sabre and United's Apollo, which account for 75 to 80 percent of ticket sales and which are exclusively installed in offices of about 70 percent of travel agents. According to one insider,

American Airlines makes more money from Sabre than by flying people around (8 percent of its revenue and 35 percent of its profit).

What worries foreign airlines is an invasion of their markets by Sabre and Apollo as American and United extend their international networks. Already, Sabre is reported to have 100 terminals with travel agents in Europe and 100 or so in Japan. Says a spokesman at SAS in Stockholm, "Frankly, we would like to stamp out Sabre and Apollo over here. If we had had to use these systems in 1986 it would have cost us the entire profit of SAS in the previous year, around 750 million kroner" (about \$113 million).

SAS is developing its own CRS called Smart. This is a multi-access system, similar to Travi-com, which will provide access to the databases of 11 carriers. The Association of European Airlines is doing a feasibility study for a neutral CRS (its first report is due in February) in an attempt to keep the Americans from dominating their markets.

What does all this mean for business travelers? According to one industry source, competition will mean more choice and better service for consumers. As a result of U.S. anti-trust rulings, a good deal of bias has been removed from Sabre and Apollo which are significantly less biased than some European CRSs such as Air France's Entair and Lufthansa's Star, which up till now have dominated travel agents in France and West Germany. But according to an executive of one European airline, "CRS bias is a finely honed art. Sabre and Apollo are not supposed to be biased but believe me they still are. For example, one fiddle is to show a connection which involves a change of plane as a through flight by calling it one flight number."

Any bias passed on to you from your travel agent depends on which CRS he has installed and how motivated he is find the best deals for you. U.S. studies show that 80 percent of all reservations are made from the first screen of the CRS displays with the remainder coming from the second. (On busy routes there may be as many as 20 screens.) No wonder airlines are so keen to get their schedules on the first couple of screens. There's no foolproof way to avoid a measure of bias from a travel agent. If he's only got a single-access CRS, make sure he uses it properly on your behalf. It's worth sitting down with him to understand the system. (Most high tech CRSs have the capability of finding you the most convenient or the cheapest flight; what counts is being able to play these criteria against the system.)

The best way to do this is to have a system of your own, by subscribing to a neutral data-base such as the Official Airlines Guide or the ABC guide on your own PC. You can't yet book flights, but you can send your agent an electronic itinerary request which is sure to keep him on his toes.

## Aromas Of Old Jamaica

by Gloria Levitas

**T**he authentic tastes of Jamaica — aromatic vegetable stews, spicy meats and fish — are best sampled on the cliche-covered tables in small roadside and beach stands.

Built of wood and thatch, these are humble establishments, but tourists should not be put off by their simplicity. In addition to serving delicious local specialties, these eating places are friendly, clean and inexpensive. They offer fresh vegetables cooked slowly in heavy pots over wood fires; steamed, fried or broiled fish; "curry" goat, pork or chicken; and "jerk" pork or poultry — marinated in spices, then roasted on zinc sheets over fires made of pimento wood. Pimento, or allspice, is made from the fruit of the pimento tree that tastes like a mixture of nutmeg, clove and cinnamon. It is used widely in Jamaican dishes. Its wood smoke, which is pleasantly aromatic, imparts a delicate flavor to food.

Many shacks specialize; some offer only curries or jerk meats. Others sell patties — turnovers made with curried pastry and filled with spiced meat, chicken, vegetable or ackee — Jamaica's national fruit. A few stands advertise Ital (pronounced EYE-tal) foods. Ital food as a one-pot meal made without meat, salt or other preservatives. "Basically," he said, "it is typical Jamaican food, but while Jamaicans generally use a good deal of salt, Rastafarians avoid salt completely."

Of uncertain origin, the term Ital was coined by the Rastafarians, a Christian sect that developed during the 1930s as a movement of social protest and religion. Taken up by some of Jamaica's poorest people, it offered hope for the future and solace in this world through drumming, Bible reading, singing and the sacramental smoking of marijuana. Rastafarians are instantly identifiable by their dreadlocks — long curls worn by both men and women. Many are noticeable for their cocky walk, often misperceived as arrogance. The Insight Guides volume on Jamaica attributes their bearing and hair style to attempts to link Rastafarians with African history: the hair recalls the myth of Samson, the styles of some African tribes and the mane of the lion. This last is a reminder of the Emperor Haile Selassie of

## FOOD



Desmond Clarke preparing food at Desi's Dread.

Ethiopia, known as Ras Tafari or the Lion of Judah, and worshipped by the Rastafarians as the Messiah. The Rastafarians are most polite and soft-spoken. All professed a religious objection to eating meat.

The Rastafarians also prohibit the drinking of alcohol and the use of salt and other preservatives. Their principal foods are one-pot stews — tasty, healthy and filling — that symbolize harmony with nature, a sense of community and an ethic of nonviolence. Desmond Clarke, a Rastafarian who owns and operates Desi's Dread on Negri Beach in northwestern Jamaica, explained, "Rastas believe in the sanctity of life. We oppose violence against fellow creatures."

While Clarke stirred his stew pots, two women shelled gungo peas, chopped crisp red-tipped scallions, and sliced plump ripe tomatoes. A man stuffed pastry dough with ackee, a common ingredient in Ital foods. Ackee is a rose-colored, pear-shaped fruit. When ripe, the fruit pops open to reveal three bright black seeds and pale, lobed flesh that resembles shelled chestnut meat. Unripe ackee contains a poison which disappears when the ripe fruit opens. Cooked ackee is soft, pale yellow, and both tastes and looks like the creamiest of scrambled eggs. Jamaicans traditionally eat ackee prepared with

bacon and saltfish, but Ital ackee is served in vegetable stews or as filling for patties.

At Desi's Dread, we ate delicate ackee filling in their lightly curried pastry shells together with a rich, tasty vegetable stew. That day's pot delivered up rice, peas, ackee, tomato, fresh thyme and choko — a pear-shaped, pale green squash — known elsewhere as a chrysophane or chayote — that tastes like zucchini. The stews — ingredients vary with the whim of the cook — were served in handsomely carved calabashes accompanied by calabash spoons. The gourds, which we mistook for coconut shells, grow on the calabash trees brought centuries ago from Africa to Jamaica.

Clarke instructed us to eat slowly and to combine each spoonful of rice with a bit of the vegetables. He offered a choice of sour-soup juice or a drink made of banana, beet and coconut. This unlikely combination was refreshing if a trifle too sweet. We preferred the sour-soup juice, which tastes like bananas with a dash of lemon. Sour-soup is a popular flavor for ice cream and is usually served with milk.

We sampled Ital food again in Kingston — at Minnie's Ethiopian Herbal Health Restaurant. Offering a much more varied menu in more elaborate but still natural surround-

ings. Ital food here included large platters of rice and peas, callaloo (a spinach-like vegetable with a slightly smoky taste), vegetable "rundown," which turned out to be a melange of julienneed vegetables cooked in coconut milk. Rundown is actually a dish made with mackerel and coconut milk. A savory dumpling made of banana and yam completed the platter. Fresh ginger beer — a drink made with grated ginger, honey and water, and sour-soup made with milk served as both dessert and beverage.

In Montego Bay, the Seventh Heaven Fish Pot advertised Ital foods, but also served many foods most assuredly not Ital — Jamaica's excellent Red Stripe beer, lobsters, ackee and saltfish, and calf's liver with onions and banana. The owner, Bernard Winter, did offer several Ital specialties including the usual vegetable stew, festival — a deep-fried corn cake that is both sweet and savory, bannocks — thick cakes made of cassava flour that are usually eaten with fried or scoville-fish. This latter, a startling and delicious mixture of fried fish, allspice and hot peppers, is a Jamaican favorite.

Gloria Levitas teaches anthropology at Queens College in New York. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

## THE BELLE ÉPOQUE

### IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey

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## Museums of Athens

Continued from page 9

in the Aegean Sea could have sprung from the ateliers of Picasso or Henry Moore.

The works stand out in a beautifully lit and spacious setting and can be savored as they cannot be in the clutter of the National Museum.

The museum (4 Neophytou Douka Street in the Kolonaki section) is open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturday from 10 to 3. Admission, \$1.10.

A splendid collection of religious art from the beginning of the Christian era to the liberation of Greece from Turkish rule in the last century is well displayed in the Byzantine Museum in a 19th-century Florentine-style villa.

Icons are the principal attraction, but the museum also shows

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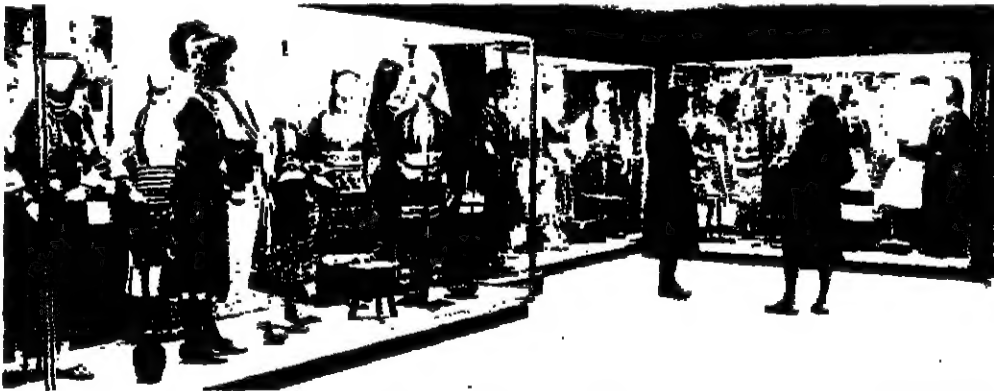
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Costume exhibit at the Museum of Greek Folk Art.

early Christian sculpture, marvelously elaborate examples of the craft of medieval and later goldsmiths and silversmiths, and artfully woven and decorated cloths for liturgical use. Paintings from abandoned churches in the Greek countryside display native folk artists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The museum (22 Vasilissa Sophia Avenue) is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., closed Monday. Admission, \$1.50.

The Benaki Museum is in the elegant mansion of the late Anthos Benaki, who compiled an eclectic collection and converted the family home into a museum. The principal concentration is on Greek art and history through the ages. Greece's nearness to the world of Islam and of the Copts is also reflected by examples of their art. There are rich collections of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting. The quality of painting declines in patriotic 19th-century works, which are historically interesting for depicting the Greek struggle for independence. Folk art, particularly embroidery and costumes, is well represented.

The museum (Vasilissa Sophia Avenue at Koumbi Street) is open every day except Tuesday from 8:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Admission, \$1.10.

The Canellopoulos Museum is a real sleeper among Athens museums. A sharply focused private collection assembled by a couple both wealthy and endowed with refined taste, the museum stands at the foot of the Acropolis in a handsome townhouse in the neo-classical style.

It contains a superbly displayed array of Greek art from the Archaic period through the Middle Ages, unified by the exacting standards of Paul and Alexandra Canellopoulos. Stone sculptures, ceramics, bronzes and icons of exceptional beauty repay a long visit to a small house.

The museum (in the Plaka below the Acropolis at Theatros and Platanos Streets) is open weekdays from 8:45 A.M. to 3 P.M., Sunday from 9:30 to 2:30, closed Tuesday. Admission, 75 cents.

At the National Gallery, there is a display of rather derivative Greek painting since the last century, culled occasionally by special exhibitions or loan shows.

The gallery (46 Vasilissa Sophia Avenue) is open daily except Monday from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., Sunday from 10 to 2. Admission, 25 cents.

A modern, rather brutal structure close to the Byzantine Museum, the War Museum is interesting for its collection of weapons since the Neolithic Age as well as for its account of the military aspects of Greece's history, beginning with the campaigns of Alexander the Great. It features a fine scale model of the Acropolis in its time of glory in the second century B.C.

The museum (Vasilissa Sophia Avenue at Rizari Street) is open Tuesday through Saturday from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., Sunday 9:30 to 2. Admission is free.

The Museum of Greek Folk Art and the Center of Folk Art and Tradition, two pleasant places for taking a break on strolls through the Plaka, feature the arts and

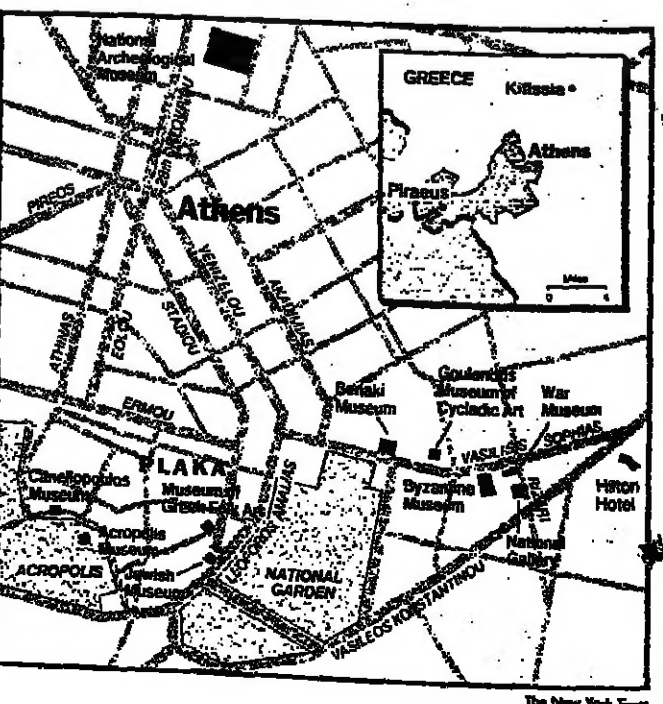
crafts of the ordinary Greeks of the last century, with emphasis on woodcarving, needlework and native painting.

The museum (17 Kydathineon Street) is open daily except Monday from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. The center (6 Elassonik Street in the Plaka) is open Tuesday and Thursday from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M., and Sunday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Admission to both is free.

The Jewish Museum is a touching compilation of remembrances of the vanished life of one of the Jewish communities most cruelly diminished by Germany during World War II. The ingeniously designed displays include the salvaged, reconstructed interior of a provincial synagogue, religious articles, costumes and objects of everyday life.

The museum (on the third floor at 36 Amalia Avenue) is open daily except Saturday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Admission is free.

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## TRAVEL

# A Quiet, Outdoors Life In Rural New Zealand



by Michael Richardson

**W**AIRARAPA, New Zealand — In the garden, magpies are chattering. From the bedroom window, the view is of green fields, neatly fenced and lined with trees. Sheep and deer graze contentedly. There is very little traffic on the road leading to Masterton, the nearest town.

On the far side of the road, the valley rises to meet a wall of hills, where patches of red pine and black birch grow. On the flank of one of the hills is a neat white homestead with a white wool shed behind it.

"That's where our elder son, Stewart, his wife, Gillian, who's a vet, and our granddaughter live," says Michael Atkinson at breakfast. The grapefruit is from the garden and there is honeycomb for the toast.

Wellington, 95 kilometers (about 60 miles) southwest of the Wairarapa region where the Atkinsons have their farm, seems a world away. I could have taken a ferry across the Cook Straits to New Zealand's South Island to spend the weekend at a fishing lodge.

I was tempted. But fly fishing, as those who have tried know, is much more difficult than it looks.

Some years ago, on holiday in Kashmir, I went fishing with my wife. We bought a permit giving us rights for a day to a long stretch of river. The icy water bounced down over rocks from snow-capped mountains.

We hired a guide and a guard. The weather was glorious and we fished diligently for a couple of hours. Alas, we caught nothing.

The guide, sensing our embarrassment, murmured something to the guard who ostentatiously turned his back and started smoking a cigarette. The rod flicked back and forth expertly and, within minutes, several fish were twitching on the bank. That was how we ate fresh trout in the hills of Kashmir.

In New Zealand, I wanted to talk to farmers and see how they lived. I also wondered what visitors on business in Wellington or Auckland could do if they had a spare weekend and wanted to escape from the city.

The tourist statistics show that of the 700,000 people from Australia, Asia, North and South America and Europe coming to New Zealand in the year to September, nearly 11 percent were, like me, on business. Their average stay was 12 days, compared to 20 days for vacationers and 39 days for those visiting relatives and friends.

I was put in touch with Michael Atkinson and his wife, Margaret. They have been farming for 30 years. Both their sons have properties nearby. Their daughter is married to a farmer.

Michael Atkinson says he has farmed sheep, cattle, vegetables and bees, and had licenses to fish commercially for crayfish and river eels.

In the mid-'70s, he decided that deer offered good prospects and he has built up a large herd from stock captured in the mountains of the North Island.

New Zealand has seven species of deer, all introduced by settlers from Europe in the 19th century. With few natural predators, they flourished in the high country.

Capturing them is a spectacular affair. It's done by helicopter. In the early years, the pilot would maneuver close enough for his companion to fire a tranquilizer dart with a small radio beacon attached to it.

The sedated animal would then be winched up and carried in a sling to the property of the farmer paying for the recovery service.

But the tranquilizer used to take about 20 minutes to tell the deer and sometimes the helicopters would lose their quarry. Today, sky hunters prefer to use a special four-barreled gun that fires a net over its prey.

"To be successful," says Atkinson, "the pilot must get to within 8 or 10

feet of a deer on the run in what is often rugged hill country with lots of trees and rocks. That requires real skill and daring."

Until a few years ago, commercial deer herds were kept mainly for breeding and production of antlers, known as velvet. Removed under local anesthesia, the horns are dried and exported to South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, China and other parts of Asia where they are prized as an ingredient in traditional medicines and vitality tonics.

But venison exports to West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States and Australia are increasing.

One beneficial side-effect of the reduction in the number of deer in the wild is regeneration of the New Zealand bush, where hundreds of thousands of them once grazed. The same thing is happening with goats, which are being captured and brought down from the hills onto farms to produce angora and cashmere fiber.

The Atkinsons can arrange for visitors to their property to go riding, hunting, rafting, canoeing, hill trekking, or fishing, including crayfishing. Our Sunday lunch was fresh crayfish.

The Atkinsons will also take guests to see glow worm caves, seal colonies, vineyards, horse studs, sheep farms and other things of interest in the Wairarapa.

New Zealand offers vast scope for those who like the outdoor life, whether leisurely or adventurous. The New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department compiles an annual guide to outdoor action holidays.

The guide covers trout, salmon and sea fishing, scuba diving and snorkeling, boating, surfing and windsurfing, rafting, canoeing, jet boating, sporting lodges, farm holidays, national parks, trekking, mountaineering, running, snow and water skiing, four-wheel-drive safaris, hunting, cycle touring, horseriding, golf and tennis.



Rural Life in New Zealand: left, a deserted beach; above, sheep-shearing; right, gold pans for hire on South Island.



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NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Novartis	6794	44	43	44	+1/8
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/8

Market Sales	
NYSE adv. vol.	253,120,000
NYSE adv. value	\$2,537,200,000
NYSE adv. price	\$10.00
NYSE adv. time	1:00:00
NYSE adv. volume	12,500,000
NYSE adv. value	\$125,000,000
NYSE adv. price	\$10.00
NYSE adv. time	1:00:00
NYSE adv. volume	12,500,000
NYSE adv. value	\$125,000,000
NYSE adv. price	\$10.00
NYSE adv. time	1:00:00

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Industrial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Financial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Utilities	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Transport	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45

Thursday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1.45	+1/8
Declined	1.45	-1/8
Unchanged	1.45	0
New High	1.45	+1/8
New Low	1.45	-1/8

NASDAQ Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Industrial	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Financial	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Utilities	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Transport	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Class	Chg.
Govt	+1/8
Corp	+1/8
Indus	+1/8

NYSE Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1.45	+1/8
Declined	1.45	-1/8
Unchanged	1.45	0
New High	1.45	+1/8
New Low	1.45	-1/8

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
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Financial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Utilities	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Transport	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45

Standard & Poor's Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Industrial	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Financial	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Utilities	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Transport	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low
Advanced	1.45	+1/8	1.45	1.45
Declined	1.45	-1/8	1.45	1.45
Unchanged	1.45	0	1.45	1.45
New High	1.45	+1/8	1.45	1.45
New Low	1.45	-1/8	1.45	1.45

AMEX Stock Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Industrial	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Financial	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Utilities	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50
Transport	200.00	199.50	200.00	+0.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Soars in Record Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared another record-breaking advance Thursday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to its ninth new high of 1987 in the heaviest trading ever on Wall Street.

The Dow, which has not declined since December, jumped 35.72 points to finish at 2,070.73, a total gain of 175 points since the start of 1987. Kidder Peabody analysts said the Dow's 10-day advance was the first such climb since July 1973.

Broad-market indexes also finished at new highs. The NYSE composite index rose 1.51 to 152.03. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 2.85 to 265.49, and the American Stock Exchange advanced 2.87 to 292.55. The price of an average share traded on the NYSE climbed 40 cents.

Volume was the heaviest in history, totaling 253.1 million shares to break the previous record of 244.3 million shares, set Dec. 19. Advances outpaced declines almost 2-1.

Analysts said the stock market's advance was mainly driven by investors' voracious appetite for equities.

"It's a frenzy," said Larry Wachtel, market analyst at Prudential-Bache. "The pension funds, the mutual funds, foreigners, the public — everyone wants to get in."

Mr. Wachtel said the usual guidelines for figuring out whether the market was nearing the end of an advance were irrelevant when the action was so frantic.

"When the market is in such a psychological state, it's the only thing to get in," he said. "Where the market tops is anybody's guess."

"The non-believers are becoming believers," said Ralph Acampora, head of technical analysis at Kidder Peabody. "People feel they can't miss the market and the buying is feeding on itself."

"It's really incredible," agreed Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "There is an insatiable appetite for stocks, coupled with lots of cash."

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that nation's basic money supply, M-1, rose \$7.7 billion in the week that ended Jan. 5. Navistar was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 50. Pan Am followed, surging 1 1/4 to 50.75. On reports that AMR, parent of American Airlines, was holding talks to acquire it, Pan Am and American officials declined comment.

National Semiconductor was third, rising 1/4 to 13 1/4. Motorola jumped 1/4 to 44 1/4. Advanced Micro Devices climbed 1/4 to 18 1/4 and Texas Instruments rose 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Technology companies and other economically sensitive issues continued to attract buyers. IBM rebounded from its weakness of earlier in the week to climb 1/4 to 120 1/4. Digital Equipment jumped 6 1/4 to 136 1/4 after rocketing 1 1/4 Wednesday. Cray Research rose 5/4 to 10 1/4.

Among other blue chips, General Motors added 1/4 to 68 1/4. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing rose 1/4 to 124 1/4. Merck 4 1/4 to 132. DuPont 2 1/4 to 97 and McDonald's 2 1/4 to 66 1/4.

General Electric rose 2 1/4 to 93 1/4. GE said fourth-quarter earnings rose to \$1.60 a share, from \$1.40 a share a year earlier.

Prices also rose in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. Wang Laboratories led the advances, easing 1/4 to 13 1/4. Lorimar-Telepictures followed, rising 1/4 to 18 1/4. Industries was third, rising 1/4 to 7 1/4.

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Transport	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Industrial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Financial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Utilities	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Transport	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Industrial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Financial	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Utilities	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45
Transport	1248.45	1247.00	1248.45	+1.45

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Novartis	6794	44	43	44
IBM	5294	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
AT&T	3448	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Amgen	2448	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere  
*Via The Associated Press*

12/29/91	12/28/91	12/27/91	12/26/91	12/25/91	12/24/91	12/23/91	12/22/91	12/21/91	12/20/91	12/19/91	12/18/91	12/17/91	12/16/91	12/15/91	12/14/91	12/13/91	12/12/91	12/11/91	12/10/91	12/9/91	12/8/91	12/7/91	12/6/91	12/5/91	12/4/91	12/3/91	12/2/91	12/1/91	11/30/91	11/29/91	11/28/91	11/27/91	11/26/91	11/25/91	11/24/91	11/23/91	11/22/91	11/21/91	11/20/91	11/19/91	11/18/91	11/17/91	11/16/91	11/15/91	11/14/91	11/13/91	11/12/91	11/11/91	11/10/91	11/9/91	11/8/91	11/7/91	11/6/91	11/5/91	11/4/91	11/3/91	11/2/91	11/1/91	10/31/91	10/30/91	10/29/91	10/28/91	10/27/91	10/26/91	10/25/91	10/24/91	10/23/91	10/22/91	10/21/91	10/20/91	10/19/91	10/18/91	10/17/91	10/16/91	10/15/91	10/14/91	10/13/91	10/12/91	10/11/91	10/10/91	10/9/91	10/8/91	10/7/91	10/6/91	10/5/91	10/4/91	10/3/91	10/2/91	10/1/91	9/30/91	9/29/91	9/28/91	9/27/91	9/26/91	9/25/91	9/24/91	9/23/91	9/22/91	9/21/91	9/20/91	9/19/91	9/18/91	9/17/91	9/16/91	9/15/91	9/14/91	9/13/91	9/12/91	9/11/91	9/10/91	9/9/91	9/8/91	9/7/91	9/6/91	9/5/91	9/4/91	9/3/91	9/2/91	9/1/91	8/31/91	8/30/91	8/29/91	8/28/91	8/27/91	8/26/91	8/25/91	8/24/91	8/23/91	8/22/91	8/21/91	8/20/91	8/19/91	8/18/91	8/17/91	8/16/91	8/15/91	8/14/91	8/13/91	8/12/91	8/11/91	8/10/91	8/9/91	8/8/91	8/7/91	8/6/91	8/5/91	8/4/91	8/3/91	8/2/91	8/1/91	7/31/91	7/30/91	7/29/91	7/28/91	7/27/91	7/26/91	7/25/91	7/24/91	7/23/91	7/22/91	7/21/91	7/20/91	7/19/91	7/18/91	7/17/91	7/16/91	7/15/91	7/14/91	7/13/91	7/12/91	7/11/91	7/10/91	7/9/91	7/8/91	7/7/91	7/6/91	7/5/91	7/4/91	7/3/91	7/2/91	7/1/91	6/30/91	6/29/91	6/28/91	6/27/91	6/26/91	6/25/91	6/24/91	6/23/91	6/22/91	6/21/91	6/20/91	6/19/91	6/18/91	6/17/91	6/16/91	6/15/91	6/14/91	6/13/91	6/12/91	6/11/91	6/10/91	6/9/91	6/8/91	6/7/91	6/6/91	6/5/91	6/4/91	6/3/91	6/2/91	6/1/91	5/31/91	5/30/91	5/29/91	5/28/91	5/27/91	5/26/91	5/25/91	5/24/91	5/23/91	5/22/91	5/21/91	5/20/91	5/19/91	5/18/91	5/17/91	5/16/91	5/15/91	5/14/91	5/13/91	5/12/91	5/11/91	5/10/91	5/9/91	5/8/91	5/7/91	5/6/91	5/5/91	5/4/91	5/3/91	5/2/91	5/1/91	4/30/91	4/29/91	4/28/91	4/27/91	4/26/91	4/25/91	4/24/91	4/23/91	4/22/91	4/21/91	4/20/91	4/19/91	4/18/91	4/17/91	4/16/91	4/15/91	4/14/91	4/13/91	4/12/91	4/11/91	4/10/91	4/9/91	4/8/91	4/7/91	4/6/91	4/5/91	4/4/91	4/3/91	4/2/91	4/1/91	3/31/91	3/30/91	3/29/91	3/28/91	3/27/91	3/26/91	3/25/91	3/24/91	3/23/91	3/22/91	3/21/91	3/20/91	3/19/91	3/18/91	3/17/91	3/16/91	3/15/91	3/14/91	3/13/91	3/12/91	3/11/91	3/10/91	3/9/91	3/8/91	3/7/91	3/6/91	3/5/91	3/4/91	3/3/91	3/2/91	3/1/91	2/28/91	2/27/91	2/26/91	2/25/91	2/24/91	2/23/91	2/22/91	2/21/91	2/20/91	2/19/91	2/18/91	2/17/91	2/16/91	2/15/91	2/14/91	2/13/91	2/12/91	2/11/91	2/10/91	2/9/91	2/8/91	2/7/91	2/6/91	2/5/91	2/4/91	2/3/91	2/2/91	2/1/91	1/31/91	1/30/91	1/29/91	1/28/91	1/27/91	1/26/91	1/25/91	1/24/91	1/23/91	1/22/91	1/21/91	1/20/91	1/19/91	1/18/91	1/17/91	1/16/91	1/15/91	1/14/91	1/13/91	1/12/91	1/11/91	1/10/91	1/9/91	1/8/91	1/7/91	1/6/91	1/5/91	1/4/91	1/3/91	1/2/91	1/1/91	12/31/90	12/30/90	12/29/90	12/28/90	12/27/90	12/26/90	12/25/90	12/24/90	12/23/90	12/22/90	12/21/90	12/20/90	12/19/90	12/18/90	12/17/90	12/16/90	12/15/90	12/14/90	12/13/90	12/12/90	12/11/90	12/10/90	12/9/90	12/8/90	12/7/90	12/6/90	12/5/90	12/4/90	12/3/90	12/2/90	12/1/90	11/30/89	11/29/89	11/28/89	11/27/89	11/26/89	11/25/89	11/24/89	11/23/89	11/22/89	11/21/89	11/20/89	11/19/89	11/18/89	11/17/89	11/16/89	11/15/89	11/14/89	11/13/89	11/12/89	11/11/89	11/10/89	11/9/89	11/8/89	11/7/89	11/6/89	11/5/89	11/4/89	11/3/89	11/2/89	11/1/89	10/31/89	10/30/89	10/29/89	10/28/89	10/27/89	10/26/89	10/25/89	10/24/89	10/23/89	10/22/89	10/21/89	10/20/89	10/19/89	10/18/89	10/17/89	10/16/89	10/15/89	10/14/89	10/13/89	10/12/89	10/11/89	10/10/89	10/9/89	10/8/89	10/7/89	10/6/89	10/5/89	10/4/89	10/3/89	10/2/89	10/1/89	9/30/89	9/29/89	9/28/89	9/27/89	9/26/89	9/25/89	9/24/89	9/23/89	9/22/89	9/21/89	9/20/89	9/19/89	9/18/89	9/17/89	9/16/89	9/15/89	9/14/89	9/13/89	9/12/89	9/11/89	9/10/89	9/9/89	9/8/89	9/7/89	9/6/89	9/5/89	9/4/89	9/3/89	9/2/89	9/1/89	8/31/89	8/30/89	8/29/89	8/28/89	8/27/89	8/26/89	8/25/89	8/24/89	8/23/89	8/22/89	8/21/89	8/20/89	8/19/89	8/18/89	8/17/89	8/16/89	8/15/89	8/14/89	8/13/89	8/12/89	8/11/89	8/10/89	8/9/89	8/8/89	8/7/89	8/6/89	8/5/89	8/4/89	8/3/89	8/2/89	8/1/89	7/31/89	7/30/89	7/29/89	7/28/89	7/27/89	7/26/89	7/25/89	7/24/89	7/23/89	7/22/89	7/21/89	7/20/89	7/19/89	7/18/89	7/17/89	7/16/89	7/15/89	7/14/89	7/13/89	7/12/89	7/11/89	7/10/89	7/9/89	7/8/89	7/7/89	7/6/89	7/5/89	7/4/89	7/3/89	7/2/89	7/1/89	6/30/89	6/29/89	6/28/89	6/27/89	6/26/89	6/25/89	6/24/89	6/23/89	6/22/89	6/21/89	6/20/89	6/19/89	6/18/89	6/17/89	6/16/89	6/15/89	6/14/89	6/13/89	6/12/89	6/11/89	6/10/89	6/9/89	6/8/89	6/7/89	6/6/89	6/5/89	6/4/89	6/3/89	6/2/89	6/1/89	5/31/89	5/30/89	5/29/89	5/28/89	5/27/89	5/26/89	5/25/89	5/24/89	5/23/89	5/22/89	5/21/89	5/20/89	5/19/89	5/18/89	5/17/89	5/16/89	5/15/89	5/14/89	5/13/89	5/12/89	5/11/89	5/10/89	5/9/89	5/8/89	5/7/89	5/6/89	5/5/89	5/4/89	5/3/89	5/2/89	5/1/89	4/30/89	4/29/89	4/28/89	4/27/89	4/26/89	4/25/89	4/24/89	4/23/89	4/22/89	4/21/89	4/20/89	4/19/89	4/18/89	4/17/89	4/16/89	4/15/89	4/14/89	4/13/89	4/12/89	4/11/89	4/10/89	4/9/89	4/8/89	4/7/89	4/6/89	4/5/89	4/4/89	4/3/89	4/2/89	4/1/89	3/31/89	3/30/89	3/29/89	3/28/89	3/27/89	3/26/89	3/25/89	3/24/89	3/23/89	3/22/89	3/21/89	3/20/89	3/19/89	3/18/89	3/17/89	3/16/89	3/15/89	3/14/89	3/13/89	3/12/89	3/11/89	3/10/89	3/9/89	3/8/89	3/7/89	3/6/89	3/5/89	3/4/89	3/3/89	3/2/89	3/1/89	2/28/89	2/27/89	2/26/89	2/25/89	2/24/89	2/23/89	2/22/89	2/21/89	2/20/89	2/19/89	2/18/89	2/17/89	2/16/89	2/15/89	2/14/89	2/13/89	2/12/89	2/11/89	2/10/89	2/9/89	2/8/89	2/7/89	2/6/89	2/5/89	2/4/89	2/3/89	2/2/89	2/1/89	1/31/89	1/30/89	1/29/89	1/28/89	1/27/89	1/26/89	1/25/89	1/24/89	1/23/89	1/22/89	1/21/89	1/20/89	1/19/89	1/18/89	1/17/89	1/16/89	1/15/89	1/14/89	1/13/89	1/12/89	1/11/89	1/10/89	1/9/89	1/8/89	1/7/89	1/6/89	1/5/89	1/4/89	1/3/89	1/2/89	1/1/89	12/31/88	12/30/88	12/29/88	12/28/88	12/27/88	12/26/88	12/25/88	12/24/88	12/23/88	12/22/88	12/21/88	12/20/88	12/19/88	12/18/88	12/17/88	12/16/88	12/15/88	12/14/88	12/13/88	12/12/88	12/11/88	12/10/88	12/9/88	12/8/88	12/7/88	12/6/88	12/5/88	12/4/88	12/3/88	12/2/88	12/1/88	11/30/88	11/29/88	11/28/88	11/27/88	11/26/88	11/25/88	11/24/88	11/23/88	11/22/88	11/21/88	11/20/88	11/19/88	11/18/88	11/17/88	11/16/88	11/15/88	11/14/88	11/13/88	11/12/88	11/11/88	11/10/88	11/9/88	11/8/88	11/7/88	11/6/88	11/5/88	11/4/88	11/3/88	11/2/88	11/1/88	10/31/88	10/30/88	10/29/88	10/28/88	10/27/88	10/26/88	10/25/88	10/24/88	10/23/88	10/22/88	10/21/88	10/20/88	10/19/88	10/18/88	10/17/88	10/16/88	10/15/88	10/14/88	10/13/88	10/12/88	10/11/88	10/10/88	10/9/88	10/8/88	10/7/88	10/6/88	10/5/88	10/4/88	10/3/88	10/2/88	10/1/88	9/30/88	9/29/88	9/28/88	9/27/88	9/26/88	9/25/88	9/24/88	9/23/88	9/22/88	9/21/88	9/20/88	9/19/88	9/18/88	9/17/88	9/16/88	9/15/88	9/14/88	9/13/88	9/12/88	9/11/88	9/10/88	9/9/88	9/8/88	9/7/88	9/6/88	9/5/88	9/4/88	9/3/88	9/2/88	9/1/88	8/31/88	8/30/88	8/29/88	8/28/88	8/27/88	8/26/88	8/25/88	8/24/88	8/23/88	8/22/88	8/21/88	8/20/88	8/19/88	8/18/88	8/17/88	8/16/88	8/15/88	8/14/88	8/13/88	8/12/88	8/11/88	8/10/88	8/9/88	8/8/88	8/7/88	8/6/88	8/5/88	8/4/88	8/3/88	8/2/88	8/1/88	7/31/88	7/30/88	7/29/88	7/28/88	7/27/88	7/26/88	7/25/88	7/24/88	7/23/88	7/22/88	7/21/88	7/20/88	7/19/88	7/18/88	7/17/88	7/16/88	7/15/88	7/14/88	7/13/88	7/12/88	7/11/88	7/10/88	7/9/88	7/8/88	7/7/88	7/6/88	7/5/88	7/4/88	7/3/88	7/2/88	7/1/88	6/30/88	6/29/88	6/28/88	6/27/88	6/26/88	6/25/88	6/24/88	6/23/88	6/22/88	6/21/88	6/20/88	6/19/88	6/18/88	6/17/88	6/16/88	6/15/88	6/14/88	6/13/88	6/12/88	6/11/88	6/10/88	6/9/88	6/8/88	6/7/88	6/6/88	6/5/88	6/4/88	6/3/88	6/2/88	6/1/88	5/31/88	5/30/88	5/29/88	5/28/88	5/27/88	5/26/88	5/25/88	5/24/88	5/23/88	5/22/88	5/21/88	5/20/88	5/19/88	5/18/88	5/17/88	5/16/88	5/15/88	5/14/88	5/13/88	5/12/88	5/11/88	5/10/88	5/9/88	5/8/88	5/7/88	5/6/88	5/5/88	5/4/88	5/3/88	5/2/88	5/1/88	4/30/88	4/29/88	4/28/88	4/27/88	4/26/88	4/25/88	4/24/88	4/23/88	4/22/88	4/21/88	4/20/88	4/19/88	4/18/88	4/17/88	4/16/88	4/15/88	4/14/88	4/13/88	4/12/88	4/11/88	4/10/88	4/9/88	4/8/88	4/7/88	4/6/88	4/5/88	4/4/88	4/3/88	4/2/88	4/1/88	3/31/88	3/30/88	3/29/88	3/28/88	3/27/88	3/26/88	3/25/88	3/24/88	3/23/88	3/22/88	3/21/88	3/20/88	3/19/88	3/18/88	3/17/88	3/16/88	3/15/88	3/14/88	3/13/88	3/12/88	3/11/88	3/10/88	3/9/88	3/8/88	3/7/88	3/6/88	3/5/88	3/4/88	3/3/88	3/2/88	3/1/88	2/
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NEW NAMES			
Amidohi	AmIsrael	AshertyNha	AmTYXus
ArtzCometNet	BAT Ind	BeRoads	BrwRdr
BioCen	Classcom	CaloFeds	CostFoci
CRFZ 2000	Comsun	DicksonWk	DicksonMail
CremCap PTO	ParsonRat	Glofttz	GulotzNet
EAL 2841	Quindle	HerzEnt W	HomeShop
GetComNet	Joclyn Inc	KervinCom	MacNCSNet
HomeShop	MoorMed	PHWY Stars	PastIPtr
NetSci	NeopRed	ThwCoA	WebShores
School Pic			

Not exact value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of settle quotes based on issue price.  
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

Jan. 15	Letter/Ret.	Coupon 70
Dollars	Citizen St. North	59

[illegible]

**The Daily  
Source for  
International  
Investors.**



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Up Slightly; Trading Nervous

NEW YORK — The dollar escaped further attack Thursday in active New York trading, closing marginally higher as nervousness grew among market participants over the possibility of Federal Reserve Board intervention to halt its sharp fall.

"We did not have the dramatic one-day movement that we had in the past few days," said Peter Ellsworth, vice president and director of foreign exchange for Kidder, Peabody & Co.

"The concern in the market right now, even though the Fed has not been intervening, is that there may be levels at which it will choose to step in and people are aware of that possibility very keenly."

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.8325 Deutsche marks from 1.8325 DM on Wednesday, to 153.15 yen from 152.60, to 6.1298 French francs from 6.1205, and to 1.5395 Swiss francs from 1.5370. The British pound, though, edged up to \$1.5070 from \$1.5045.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said there was no cause for alarm in the recent drop in value of the dollar and dismissed suggestions the volatility of the market may lead to a free fall.

"We don't have any particular

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8325	1.8325
French franc	6.1298	6.1205
Swiss franc	1.5395	1.5370
British pound	1.5070	1.5045

Source: Reuters

concern about one at this time,"

Albert Brashers said.

Traders said the White House remarks took the dollar to its lowest levels on the day, pushing the U.S. currency down at the Europe-

an close. Operators interpreted the statement as willingness on the part of the Reagan administration to remain on the sidelines in hopes that the dollar's decline eases the burdensome trade deficit.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said in Bonn that he is concerned about the fall of the dollar to a six-year low against the Deutsche mark, reflecting his nation's fear that the sharp rise in the value of the DM will stunt West German exports.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8353 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8410 on Wednesday. During the day it fluctuated between a high of 1.8525 DM and a low of 1.8270.

It also fell to 153.40 yen from 153.45, to 6.1250 French francs from 6.1500, and to 1.5400 Swiss francs from 1.5500 on Wednesday.

Earlier in Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 1.8350 DM, down almost 3 pfennigs from Wednesday's fix of 1.8383.

Tokyo markets, where trading has also been frantic, were closed Thursday for a holiday.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 6.1210 French francs in Paris, down from 6.2280 on Wednesday. (UPI, Reuters)

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## Hong Kong Cuts

## Prime Rate to 5%, 10-Year Low

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's major banks cut their key interest rates to 5 percent on Thursday, their lowest level in 10 years, in a move to keep the local currency from over-heating.

After an emergency meeting, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Standard Chartered Bank announced they were cutting their prime lending rates, or the rates they offer their best customers, by 1.5 percentage points from 6.5 percent.

The move followed heavy demand for the Hong Kong dollar, which is pegged at 7.8 to the U.S. dollar. After the announcement, the Hong Kong dollar fell to 7.763, compared with Wednesday's close of 7.765.

Deposit rates were also cut by up to 1 percentage point, leaving interest on savings accounts at a meager 1.25 percent.

Records of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank show the prime rate was last below 5 percent in April 1977.

## DOLLAR: Treasury, Fed at Odds Over Pace of Fall

(Continued from first finance page)

Volcker to discuss economic views, and it is understood that they met this week.

In Europe, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France and Gerhard Schröder, his West German counterpart, stated flatly that the dollar was undervalued.

Their remarks reflected the intense pressure felt in Europe because of the dollar's sharp fall, which played a major role in this week's realignment of the European Monetary System.

Monetary sources said concern was deep in Japan, where only a market holiday Thursday calmed trade. The currency movements in Japan to stimulate economic growth with interest-rate cuts.

Monetary sources said a meeting of the Group of Five — the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and France — was unlikely before the West German general elections on Jan. 25. It is unclear, however, that any agreement could be struck in an early meeting.

The sources said that relations between the U.S. Treasury and the West German Finance Ministry had become at times barely cordial.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said in an interview to be published Friday that he was concerned about the drop in the value of the dollar against the Deutsche mark, and that West Germany was watching the dollar developments very carefully.

The newspaper Bild, which released extracts from the interview ahead of publication, quoted Mr. Kohl as saying, "I am watching the latest dollar developments not without concern."

The sharp fall of the dollar undoubtedly involves problems for us as one of the largest exporting countries. We are therefore watching the dollar's development very carefully."

The strongly independent Bundesbank, meanwhile, is understood to be incensed at the timing of the resumption of U.S. pressure for lower interest rates, only two weeks before the elections.

The West German government also fears that lower interest rates, by stimulating domestic demand, might also rekindle inflation — a political disaster in a country with vivid memories of the years before World War II.

A realistic agreement by Washington, Bonn and Tokyo on currency stability and economic stimulation may not emerge for several months, the sources said.

Several sources said Washington might not be ready to call a halt to the dollar's fall evidence grows that the U.S. trade deficit is definitely narrowing.

The deficit hit a record \$19.2 billion in November and Mr. Baker has said that he expects the December figure to be similar.

Should the dollar continue to fall, it could force up short-term interest rates in the United States.

"I think it would be welcomed. Pulling up interest rates would signal that you don't want the dollar to fall, that you really mean business," said Jude Wanniski, president of the economics firm Proconomics.

But Mickey Levy, senior economist at Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, said, "The Fed is in a box. It cannot lower interest rates because of the weakness in the dollar and it cannot raise rates given the fragile state of the economy."

## U.S. Inventories

## Decline 0.2%

WASHINGTON — U.S. business inventories edged downward 0.2 percent in November from October, while total business sales rose by 0.3 percent, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The department said that the increase in total business sales, which followed a 1.4 percent decline in October, put sales at \$437.14 billion in November.

The 0.2 percent drop in inventories was led by a 1.8 percent fall in dealers' inventories of new cars. The overall inventory decline followed a 0.6 percent rise in inventory levels in October and left stockpiles at \$590.61 billion at the end of November.

Mr. Abbinck said the order was "clearly important," but probably not crucial to the program's survival.

The order is also important to Lufthansa for strategic reasons, Mr. Abbinck said.

"Should airline deregulation in Europe go forward, airlines will have to build a fleet designed for a more flexible carrier system," he said. "Planes of the A-340's size are very handy for that. They will have the range and capacity for all kinds of routes."

Lufthansa reported a 60-percent drop in profit in 1985 to DM 66.4 million and is expected to post another decline for 1986.

Several European carriers had urged Airbus to develop a long-range, narrow-body jet, and the consortium had pegged its hopes for launching the A-340 program on a large Lufthansa order.

On Saturday, however, a Lufthansa source said that board members were divided on whether to buy from Airbus or opt for the MD-11 offered by McDonnell Douglas Co. The division was due to fears of major delays in production and development, as well as the financial worries, the source said.

In light of the order, stock analysts questioned whether the reported indecision had been a ploy to extract more favorable conditions from Airbus.

"It looks like hard-bargaining tactics," said John Abbinck, an analyst of West German equities for Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York. "I'm sure they got prettily beautiful financial agreements. That's one of the advantages of being the first buyer."

But there is no question of the order's importance, especially for Airbus, analysts agreed.

"It's extremely positive for Airbus," said Hans-Joachim Ritz, an equities analyst for Bank of Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt.

"Now they have a launching customer, which gives a very positive sign to other potential customers. Without it they could have been in a deep rut."

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## OBSERVER

## Hormone of Champions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Way back in the Stone Age children who wanted to be athletes heroes ate the Breakfast of Champions. Now they take anabolic steroids.

Soon they will take something even scarier for building muscle, lustre and gaudy: extract of growth hormone.

On the MacNeil/Lehrer News-hour, recently, some people who seemed to know what they were talking about said the stuff was already around. A doctor said he had been approached by a man who had some and wanted advice on how to dose his son.

My advice would be, "Very cautiously," since it might well turn a fine brood of a boy into a seven-footer weighing 400 pounds.

It's doubtful that this stuff will be legalized for the purpose of swelling up athletes, but marijuana isn't legal either, just universally available. Kids will find it.

So will dads. There is a certain kind of dad who will disinherit any son who would rather be a staid 200-pounder standing only 6 feet 4 than get artificially enlarged to such vastness that he can set a record by throwing William (Rafael) Perry over the goal posts.

Not that there won't be plenty of youngsters eager for chemically induced enlargement whether dad approves or not. Adolescence is the time of fools. At age 13 or thereabouts, I would have been delighted to be a 200-pounder.

With the powerful growth hormone coming onto the scene, it's anybody's guess what the social effects will be. We are not talking about the only thing available to the Breakfast of Champions, which I ate, though with skepticism. I couldn't help wondering why, since the Breakfast of Champions was available to millions of people in stores all over the land, the country wasn't swarming with champions.

Despite doubts about its efficacy, I ate it whenever my mother could be persuaded to relent on the oatmeal. I also drank plenty of milk (the health police hadn't yet put milk on the public-enemy list); slept by an open window in all seasons, happily ignorant of air pollutants, and ate a lot of raw carrots, a diet said to improve vision.

All this I confess to illustrate how hunger for athletic glory could

warp the conduct of American youth even in that primitive age. By age 18, after years of eating the Breakfast of Champions, I stood 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 139 pounds. Championship was not to be mine.

"Anabolic steroids" were then words that could only have turned up in a Buck Rogers radio adventure. ("In last night's installment, we left Buck and the beautiful Wilma Deering trapped by Killer Kane in an out-of-gas rocket ship adrift in the dreaded anabolic steroids, a desolate belt of fiery rocks lying between Jupiter and —")

Now, safely past youth's madness, I am thankful there were no chemical enlargers available when the beautiful Wilma Deering was flying the space beat with Buck. If there had been, considering the way age adds doughy tonnage to the once-lissome figure of youth, I might now weigh 350 pounds.

It's painful to think of the insolences to which this condition would subject me. Imagine the jeers of unathletic sons:

"Hey, old-timer, sorry we can't fit into the parlor while you're in there, but we'll stand out here in the hall and say gee whizz if you'll tell us again about the time you weighed only 210 pounds and made third-string running guard on the all-high-school football team."

Then we shall be left with all these unemployable enlarged athletes too big to fit most jobs and too heavy to enter the house without making the floors buckle. Dreams of sporting glory can be terribly tempting. Think twice, dads and lads. When the shouting dies life goes on, usually for 40 or 50 more years.

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New York Times Service

## The Layered Art of David Salle

By Paul Taylor

DAVID SALLE's loft in the TriBeCa area of Manhattan is divided into two: his work studio is downstairs; his living quarters, upstairs. His studio, where he spends most of his time, is sparse and industrial-looking, whereas one floor above, everything is bright and jazzy. His paintings are usually also in two distinct parts — left and right, top and bottom, and, recently, outside and inside another Salle's name is pronounced with two syllables, as in Salle. And when he talks, he can't help faulting his own argument; he says he always sees both sides.

He describes his upstairs loft equivocally. Renovated by the young architect Christian Hubert, it is elegant, with a touch of the 1950s about it. "You could say that it's a low-ceilinged lightless room that feels rather claustrophobic. You could say it's a space with some architectural distinction and is quite sculptural. You could say that it's just another downtown loft space wanting to be a civilized house."

An impoverished young artist when he arrived in New York 11 years ago, Salle's paintings now fetch as much as \$85,000. He does about 20 a year and they are sold by two of the city's best-known art dealers, Mary Boone and Leo Castelli.

The work of the 34-year-old artist is included in the collections of London's Tate Gallery, the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles and New York's Whitney Museum of American Art and the Museum of Modern Art. A survey of Salle's paintings from 1979 to 1986 will open Sunday at the Whitney and continue through March 29.

For the last two years, half of Salle's efforts have been spent designing sets and costumes for his friend, the choreographer Karole Armstrong. His designs, based on the disjunctive stamp of his paintings — have appeared in Armstrong's "The Molino Room" for the American Ballet Theatre, and in a dance work they created, "The Elizabethan Phrasing of the



David Salle in his "sculptural" studio: "You could say" several things about it.

Late Albert Ayler," which will be performed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music later this year.

Salle's paintings are notoriously complex and erotically charged. In many works, a figure and an interior, or a portrait and a landscape, are enigmatically layered atop one another. He "quotes" liberally from existing imagery, from Rembrandt's photographic studies to gaudy dancing brooches to Giacometti's paintings of human cadavers, and incorporates objects, such as coffee tables with their tops punched out. Salle's imagery is variously brooding and lighthearted; the colors, lurid and melancholy — dirty yellows, various greens and broiled reds.

For many, Salle's off-beat combinations of painting and sculpture, drawing and photography — loosed with humor and irony — hit the mark. "He has taught me a new way of looking at a picture," says the architect Philip Johnson. "I like the violent contrasts and the ways the continuity is broken, though what they signify I don't know."

Salle's interest in art began when he was growing up in Wichita, Kansas, and at age 18 he headed for the newly founded California Institute of the Arts in Valencia, near Los Angeles. There, he shared a studio with the painter Eric Fischl, and one of his teachers was the artist John Baldessari, who recalls the "incredible bunch of students at that time." He says: "David was certainly one of the best. He had an inquiring personality and omnivorous appetite for information about art."

When Salle ventured into New York in 1975, during the city's financial crisis, he was 22. By the following year, he was forced to declare himself bankrupt. And in 1979 he married, only to separate shortly thereafter.

During those first years in New York, he was just one more artist in a crowd of smart young artists, many from California. They colonized TriBeCa because SoHo was already filled to brimming with conceptual artists. A hallmark of New York's New

Wave was the generous "quoting" from past styles, and this distinguished all the arts. Two past-up jobs in the art departments of magazines — first in Wichita and later in New York — were a curiosity appropriate training for Salle, and many of his graphic female nudes were "appropriated" from a photographic magazine called Snap, for which he worked in 1976 and 1977. Salle plays down the work experience: "I was a very bad layout artist and I never tried to get good at it."

Salle held a self-out exhibition in the loft of two private art dealers on West Broadway in 1979. The show's success freed him from debt (although he was not legally solvent until 1983) and it allowed him to quit his part-time jobs. Other than working as a past-up artist, he was, at various times, a teacher at the Hartford Art School in Connecticut, a restaurant cook (with Julian Schnabel, his friend and fellow artist) and a reviewer of exhibitions.

In 1980, he and Schnabel arranged to exchange paintings. Salle gave Schnabel a typical dip-

tych titled "Daemonization." Then one day Schnabel phoned Salle, asking him over. He sat Salle down in one of two chairs facing a white sheet; he was going to unveil the painting he had made in exchange.

Although the two artists had always approached painting with the belief that nothing was necessarily out of bounds, Schnabel was nervous. Salle recalls, and on drawing aside the sheet said, "I've done something that will join us together in art history!" It was the same painting that Salle had given him, with the panels reversed, and a four portrait of Salle himself superimposed on the left. Later, the painting, retitled "Jump," was sold jointly for \$16,000 (midway between the 1980 market price of the two artists' work).

Salle paints with the door shut on his two assistants every day till at least 9 P.M., walks down the street to dine and then reads till early morning (currently, he is reading Edmund Wilson's diaries, "The Furies").

"Everyone changes when they become successful," says the artist Ross Bleckner. "David's become more insular. He always exhibited a certain edge that came from his fear that people didn't like his work. When you become successful, you lose that fear." But his paintings are becoming more ambitious. If his choice of imagery is any measure, he is thinking more of the greats in art history — about the old and modern masters — and less about the cheap, about pornography. Yet he retains the ability to pluck hidden gems from the neglected mine-shafts of culture, especially of the 1950s.

"When people refer to the '50s aspect in my work," Salle reflects, "perhaps they're thinking in terms of the mass-produced aspect of the culture, like boomers' tables. When I think about the '50s, I think of Balanchine's abstract ballets, of great abstract paintings, of humanly innovative architecture, of improvisational comedy, and of 'Lois.'"

Paul Taylor, the publisher and founding editor of Art & Text magazine. This is excerpted from his article in The New York Times Magazine.

## PEOPLE

## Mr. Blackwell Chooses His Frumps of the Year

Mr. Blackwell, the fashion industry gadfly, spared neither the classy (Meryl Streep) nor the flashy (Cher) in his latest list of worst-dressed women. Blackwell complained that Streep looks like a "gypsy abandoned by a caravan" and called Cher the Popular Mechanics playmate of the month because "someone must have thrown a monkey wrench into her fashion taste." He also singled out the "Wheel of Fortune" girl Vanna White (booby prize of the year), Bea Arthur ("leftovers from a marked-down garage sale"), the Duchess of York ("queen of last year's English county fair") and Barbra Streisand ("a shoddy second-hand Rose looking for a tour guide in Brooklyn"). More chastisement was aimed at Kathleen Turner, Whoopi Goldberg and Jean Reno, wife of the disc jockey Cyrus Nowell. And the "Cagney" as Sharon Stone was a double entry as "fashion frumps of the year."

Saudi Arabia has asked French government to move its car system in the alpine of Megève because it gives a bird's eye view into chalets by the Saudi royal family. The Saudi government took the matter directly to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who sent experts to have a look.

John Frankenheimer announced that he will direct a film based on Ernest Hemingway's "Across the River and into the Trees." Shooting on the film scheduled to begin in Venice, February.

West Germany's government sponsored film, Nations of the World, is a new cultural series to French 24, of China's German scholars, translations into Chinese of German writers and think Goethe, Heine and Nietzsche will receive the prize of 10,000 Deutsche marks (about \$5,300) at a June ceremony in Bonn.

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TODAY ON PAGE 4

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